FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON OLYMPIC GAMES, RELATIONS

PY142113 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1523 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 May (DYN) -- USSR Ambassador Oleg Kvasov today said that "there is no additional information" beyond that supplied by the USSR Olympic Committee concerning the participation of the Soviet Union in the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

The ambassador, answering questions at the Aeropargue Metropolitan Airport, indicated that he has already congratulated all Argentine political leaders for the reinstatement of democracy in Argentina and added that his nation will do its best to make bilateral relations even more fruitful. Kvasov said: "The two parties are satisfied and there is a broad trade flow between Argentina and the Soviet Union within a framework of total equality which includes noninterference in each other's domestic affairs." He concluded by saying that a joint commission will be established in September this year in order to assess "the scope of economic relations and trade" and indicated that the Soviet Union "is still interested" in participating in the Parana Medio hydroelectric project, although "the final decision will be up to the Argentine Government."

FOREIGN MINISTER CAPUTO LEAVES FOR BRAZIL

PY141230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1029 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 May (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today at 0712 departed for Brazil from the military sector of the metropolitan airport. During his brief stay in Brasilia, Caputo will meet his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, with whom he will discuss economic and foreign policy issues of common interest to both countries and the meeting Presidents Raul Alfonsin and Joao Figueiredo will hold this year.

Discusses Visit

PY141729 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1705 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 May (TELAM) -- Bilateral relations between Argentina and Brazil have strengthened considerably, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said just before arriving in Brasilia, where he traveled to discuss at the ministerial level the negotiations carried out in the last few months by officials of the two foreign ministries.

In statements made to TELAM on board the presidential TC-01 airplane, which were broadcast by radio through the Government House Communications Center, Caputo said that he will discuss with his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, various Latin American problems including the foreign debt and the increase of interest rates in the United States.

Regarding the Malvinas issue he said: We are going to give and receive information because the Brazilian Government has represented Argentine interests in London since diplomatic relations between Buenos Aires and the United Kingdom were broken as a result of the South Atlantic conflict.

JAUNARENA DENIES PURCHASE OF U.S. ARMS

PY150150 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 May (DYN) -- Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena today discarded the possibility that Argentina may in the near future buy arms from the United States or any other country. He explained that the talks recently held with the chief of the U.S. Air Force, General Charles Gabriel, during his visit to Argentina, were aimed only at discussing possible future steps toward the acquisition of new defense equipment over the long run.

Jaunarena told DYN that "there had been a misinterpretation" of the declaration he made in Cordoba last week when he accompanied Gen Gabriel for a tour of the local Air Force unit in that province.

I did not say that we intended to buy arms from the United States just now. The country is experiencing such a critical situation that we cannot even think of acquiring equipment over the short term, not from the United States or from anyone else, Jaunarena replied to a DYN question.

He said that the talks with Gen Gabriel dealt, among other topics, with the possibility of establishing future lines of action for the refurbishing of our military equipment, adding that those lines of action will be subject to resolution by the nation's president.

CHAMBER PRESIDENT RECEIVES PARAGUAYAN EXILE

PY120235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0157 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 May (TELAM) -- Upon receiving today Paraguayan Christian Democratic Leader Luis Alfonso Resck, who has been living in Argentina for the past 15 years, Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies, expressed his hope that the Paraguayan people will finally live under a democracy. During the meeting, which lasted for approximately 1 hour, Pugliese and Resck reviewed the Paraguayan political situation. Resck was accompanied by Argentine Christian Democratic leader Guillermo Frugoni Rey.

HARGUINDEGUY BANNED FROM LEAVING COUNTRY

PY132140 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) -- Retired Major-General Albano Harguindeguy, who was interior minister during the administration of President Jorge Videla, was banned from leaving the country yesterday for failing to appear in court to testify on the 1978 disappearance of scientist Alfredo Giorgi.

San Martin Federal Judge Luis Cordoba ordered migration authorities to bar Harguindeguy and retired General Nestor Ferrero, former assistant commander of the First Army Corps, from leaving the country after both failed to appear in court when summoned and neither could be found at his legal address. The announcement was made by a migration spokesman at Ezeiza airport.

Both men were summoned to appear last week through the Defen e Ministry, which later issued a statement explaining that Harguindeguy had not been found at home, but neglecting to justify Ferrero's failure to appear.

The judge also ordered the arrest of Eduardo Cruz, reportedly the security chief of the Banco de la Nacion, after witnesses identified him as one of the men who abducted Giorgi from his workplace, the National Industrial Technology Institute (INTI).

INTERIOR MINISTER ON COUP RUMORS, LABOR UNREST

PY142110 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 May 84

[Report by Jaime Siles from a mobile unit at Government House]

[Text] At the end of a meeting with the president of the Republic, the interior minister [Federico Alvarez Plata] told journalists that the government is concerned over the incidents that have occurred in the country over the past few hours. Here are the interior minister's comments:

[Begin recording, in progress] [Alvarez Plata] ...all the people with those measures.

[Siles] Do you not think that that compliance with the law and the Constitution could be mistaken for a sign of weakness by the government?

[Alvarez] Unfortunately it is being mistaken. However, we continue to believe that our decision to hold a dialogue is the best measure.

[Siles] There are many rumors to the effect that the country's serious situation could bring about a coup.

[Alvarez] I think that many things have been said in this regard. If this situation continues, I believe that the country will be confronted with a very deep crisis which would seriously harm the interest of all the Bolivian people.

[Siles] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] [words indistinct] that the government is taking advantage of coup rumors to blackmail the people.

[Alvarez] I hope that the presumptions of government officials will not materialize. However, I believe that the COB is totally mistaken because it is abusing the people's patience through its attitudes which, as I said just now, not only affect the Bolivian people but also the COB members themselves.

[Siles] Mr Minister, national and even international circles judge this situation as a loss of authority by the government. [passage indistinct] Do you think this is right?

[Alvarez] I repeat what I told you before. I believe that the COB [words indistinct] and above all some radicalized COB sectors are not totally aware of the real situation. All the strikes, stoppages, and blockades cannot and will not resolve anything. I believe that nowhere else in the world has such negative attitudes toward everything.

[Siles] Taking into account that COB executive committee members and federation and confederation leaders will go on a hunger strike next Tuesday, will the government make any concessions?

[Alvarez] Look, both the Labor Ministry and the economic team are contacting labor leaders in an effort to find solutions. We do not want to reach a confrontation, although these gentlemen, who may be right or wrong, are almost forcing us into one.

[Siles] You talked with the president. Did he tell you about any radical position that he might adopt?

[Alvarez] No, neither the president nor cabinet members want any kind of confrontations.

[Siles] I was not talking about a confrontation, It has been said that President Siles might adopt the sort of attitude that he adopted in 1956.

[Alvarez] Well, I did not discuss this issue with the president. He might have something in mind, because I believe that the situation is so serious that we may have to consider many alternatives for the future.

[Siles] Minister, are you optimistic about the possibility of finding a final solution for the problem with the COB this week? Pessimistic attitudes seem to prevail among national leaders.

[Alvarez] I am still confident that the conscientious attitude that labor, political, and government leaders must have will prevail over any selfish interest. That is why we still believe that sooner or later the COB will have to revise its position.

[Siles] When you talk about confrontations as a situation that you would not like to reach, what are you specifically talking about -- about a confrontation between the government and the workers, the government and the COB, or the COB and someone else?

[Alvarez] The answer is obvious and you yourself should answer your question. We are now the government. Whenever there is disorder, what would the press and the public expect the government to do? To restore order and tranquillity, right? Well, to attain these goals the government must resort to some measures, which have until recently been commonly used in Boliva. But we do not want those things to happen again, we do not want these provocations to force the government to resort to the Armed Forces or the police to preserve security, tranquillity, and peace among Bolivians.

[Siles] Mr Minister, will you be forced to resort to such measures at a given time in view of [words indistinct]?

[Alvarez] You are looking too far ahead. At the right time we will see what to do in order to cause as little harm to our country as possible. [end recording]

YPFB WORKERS BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE IN LA PAZ

PY141823 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpt] YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] workers and employees of La Paz decided to begin a general indefinite strike today. This measure will deepen even further the problems the country is confronting.

The YPFB workers and employees decided to hold a general indefinite strike at a district level during an assembly held at the Entre Rios plant in La Paz.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL -- Puerto Suarez -- Brazil and Bolivia have signed an agreement for building a port on the Caceres Lagoon and for dredging the Tamengo Channel, something whcih will make navigation on the Paraguay River possible. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Apr 84 p 11 PY]

COMMERCE MINISTER SCORES U.S. TRADE POLICIES

PY150223 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 May 84 p 11

[Text] "The rise of external interest rates, induced by U.S. policy and U.S. protectionist measures, are hurting Brazilian exports and could still place Brazil in the position of not being able to pay its debts to the United States." That warning was voiced yesterday by Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Pena, who spent the afternoon meeting with businessmen in the headquarters of the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro, where he called upon them to take a position against the U.S. policies.

Pena said: "This new increase is tantamount to another transfer of resources from poor countries to rich countries. The situation is almost unbearable, and Brazil is running short of patience. The government wants to negotiate, but if the creditors continue to be insensitive, the debtor countries could adopt unilateral measures, obviously." As for the protectionist U.S. measures, especially those adopted against Brazilian steel, Minister Pena said that "if the United States wants to have its credits repaid, it will have to let us export." He said that Ministers Delfim Netto and Ernane Galveas negotiated yesterday in Washington on the establishment of "desirable" quotas or the end of customs barriers imposed on Brazilian steel.

Minister Pena emphasized: "Either the United States gives in and abandons its irrational position, or we will then seek other markets for Brazilian steel and will not pay our debts to the United States." According to him, Brazilian steel exports can be redirected to Southern Asia, the European Common Market, and even to Latin America. The minister also threatened Brazil's withdrawal from the International Sugar Agreement. He argued that the European countries have induced the largest drop of sugar prices in history, from $0.40 to $0.06 per pound, by giving many incentives and subsidies to their producers, who greatly raised the production of the European Economic Community, causing a market glut. Pena noted that Brazil has already lost 400 billion cruzeiros, because the sugar being exported at $0.07 costs $0.12 per pound to produce.

CITIES OF RIO, SAO PAULO NOW MAIN DRUG ROUTES

PY142140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1754 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, 13 May (EFE) -- The Brazilian cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo have become the new and main routes for trafficking cocaine from Colombia and Bolivia.

The producers of cocaine in those two countries have chosen the two Brazilian cities as practical points in the international route to sell drugs to Europe and the United States, in view of the conflicts in Central America. This explanation was given by an officer of the Sao Paulo Drug Police, Magalhaes Pinto.

Only one percent of the 1,500 kilograms of cocaine which comes through Sao Paulo every 2 weeks is caught by the police. This calculation is based on statements by 21 persons who are now in Sao Paulo jails, 15 of whom are Bolivian citizens.

MINISTER LAUDS PREVAILING FOREIGN RELATIONS

PY141549 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said that the good relations prevailing between Chile and other nations have prevented the Soviet Marxists from organizing a boycott against Chile. The foreign minister made these remarks during an interview by a daily.

Minister del Valle also said that the main international objectives proposed by the government and entrusted to the Foreign Ministry in 1973 have been achieved. He added that the area of operation has been expanded and that Chile has strengthened its presence in international organizations and important areas of the world. He also indicated that political relations are much better than people think, considering the difficult environment created mainly by a campaign of misinformation and falsehood directed by the Soviet Union. This campaign, he said, has received support from ideological sectors, particularly international political organizations.

He said, however, regarding bilateral relations that Chile has its own influence and that the results obtained in this regard have been satisfactory because Chile has important friendly countries capable of neutralizing the maneuvers of its adversaries. The enemies of Chile have never been able to organize a boycott against Chile, a boycott which has been the dream of the Soviet Marxists. They also have not been able to create a circle of isolation around Chile.

The foreign minister added that the presence of terrorism in the country reveals the desperation of our enemies who believed they could win through international pressure. This pressure has been a complete failure. He went on to say that Chile has never been condemned at the United Nations, either for human rights violations or for anything else. This is one of the many rumors repeated inside and outside the country by people who act in bad faith or through ignorance. He explained that year after year Chile has been the object of a political resolution sponsored by Cuba, Mexico, Yugoslavia, and Libya, among others, to attack the country based on the report of a special investigating committee.

He said that the international community has never accepted the Soviet-Cuban effort to condemn our country, an effort which has even been rejected by countries which have ideological differences with Chile. Minister Del Valle added that Chile has been the object of discrimination on the part of the special investigating committee, a discrimination which the country has rejected.

Del Valle also rejected the idea that Chile be put on the stand of the accused, indicating that the charges are absolutely false. He recalled that Chile holds several positions in international organizations. He also emphasized that the government is moving ahead, without obstacles or interruptions, toward democracy and that this process was established by a Constitution which was approved by the majority of Chileans.

The foreign minister said that if the day arrives when we have to reorganize our domestic policies to satisfy our international relations that will be the day when we will betray the will of the people who freely and democratically voted for the current process. In conclusion, the foreign minister said that coordination exists between the Foreign and Interior Ministries and that despite different opinions under certain conditions decisiokns preserving the interest of the country always prevail. He added that coordination has worked well from the highest level of the cabinet down to the lowest level employees.

ACCORD REACHED WITH ARGENTINA ON ANDEAN PASS

PY112325 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 10 May 84

[By special NA correspondent Sergio Rubin]

[Excerpt] Copiapo, Chile, 10 May (NA) -- Government officials from northwestern Argentina and northern Chile today reasserted here "their willingness for integration" and agreed to propose to their respective governments "as soon as possible" the opening of the San Francisco Mountain Pass to international traffic. This goal is contained in a statement signed by the governors of Catamarca Province and the Atacama Region, Ramon Saadi and Alejandro Gonzalez Samohon, respectively. In the document, which is called "the Copiapo Declaration," the signatories "commit their efforts to open, maintain, and improve, within the scope of their respective areas of competence, the road that runs through the San Francisco Pass," for which reason they gave instructions to the permanent technical commission -- a commission which was set up 2 years ago -- for opening that passageway.

The signing of the document, which took place at the Atacama governor's office, was attended by Eduardo Poliche, regional development secretary of the Argentine Economy Ministry. Also present were Chilean businessmen who participated in rounds of talks that were held here this week between representatives of the two countries.

A large delegation of officials from the Argentine northwestern region (NOA), led by Saadi and Poliche, arrived in Copiapo last Tuesday with the goal of reviewing the commerical exchange through the San Francisco Pass, which links Argentina and Chile. The passageway through the San Francisco Pass was opened over a century ago but the roadway is in poor condition and the Argentine officials wish to improve it in order to allow trucks to drive through it, thus enabling exports of products of northwestern Argentina to the Pacific Ocean by using the Port of Caldera, which is located some 80 km northwest of Copiapo.

WORKERS SEEKING AGREEMENT ON GENERAL STRIKE

PY141232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0818 GMT 13 May 84

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 13 May (EFE) -- The call by Chilean workers to establish a "national accord board" will be the main issue in the next few days in Chile, after the 9th day of national protest staged last Friday. The talks between parties and the developments in connection with the charge that General Augusto Pinochet is allegedly involved in the fraudulent purchase of land will also draw attention.

During the protest action (when one person died, dozens were wounded, and more than 100 were detained), leaders of the National Workers Command [CNT] asked that a "national accord board" be established. According to the call made by oil workers leader Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, the acting CNT president, workers want to formalize an accord which should overcome the existing differences, especially at the ideological level. The main leaders of the Democratic Alliance and the People's Democratic Movement, two opposition coalitions, will cooperate with the establishment of the "accord board" proposed by workers. As several labor leaders have put it, the objective of the labor intitiative is to reach national agreement so that it may be possible to stage a general strike, which at the present time does not appear likely because of divisions within unions and because of the lack of other basic conditions.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN ASUNCION

PY141815 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpt] The Uruguayan foreign affairs minister is in Asuncion. Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso was met this morning by his Paraguayan counterpart and the Uruguayan ambassador at Paraguay's international airport.

In Asuncion, the head of the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry will participate in the festivities commemorating Paraguay's Independence Day, and he will sign various agreements whereby Paraguay will be able to use the free zone granted it by Uruguay.

ACEVEDO DISCUSSES PROSPECTS FOR CHANGE

PM101203 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 8 May 84 p 4

[Interview with Paraguayan National Pact leader Euclides Acevedo by Rafael Fraguas in Madrid -- date not given]

[Text] Question: How is the silence surrounding Paraguay to be broken?

Answer: By applying a democratic concept of political and economic development to which Paraguay should have access. We are tired of having the opposition receive only moral solidarity while Stroessner takes the international credit.

Question: In your opinion, what degree of responsibility do the Paraguayan political parties have for the perpetuation of the general's regime?

Answer: They are largely to blame. They legitimized the dictatorship through their detachment from society. They lost the representation of class interests. The vacuum which they left was filled by the independent press, which has been able to break down the fear of the government. In Paraguay the parties' surmounting the crisis depends on their criticizing their own mistakes.

Question: What distinguishes your party from the rest of the political organizations?

Answer: Since the 1983 congress, my party's leadership has been drawn from a new ideological generation with a new style of political administration. At that time we abandoned purely token concessions [concesiones, possibly misprint for concepciones, concept] in order to adopt new ones, which incorporate and demand for us the ability to put forward political proposals and alternatives. We are preparing to be statesmen in the near future.

Question: How do you intend to effect political change?

Answer: There will be no transition without the Colorado Party. And there will be no change without the (governing) Colorado Party's internal democratization.

Question: Is that party so important that its democratization will bring about that of the whole country?

Answer: It covers the whole country. Change depends on them and on a youthful section of the Colorado Party who are now seriously questioning the decrepitude of their party's apparatus.

Question: Is there not a danger that they will be the only people to effect the transition, excluding yourselves?

Answer: If change is understood as the establishment of a new political model, based on democracy, it is essential to effect it with us.

Question: What model do you propose?

Answer: We propose a strategy of democratic political, economic, and cultural development for our country. We want Paraguay's industrialization. When the "Colorados" talk about agrarian reform, we know that they are practicing land settlement. As far as we are concerned, agrarian reform means transference of economic and political power to the productive classes. We want to expand Paraguay's economic borders and prevent Paraguay's production being swept aside by foreign production. We want our country's hydroelectric capacity to belong to our people and not be taken at a low price by the energy multinationals...

"To Contemplate Break Would Mean Failure"

Question: And do you intend to accomplish all this by means of a political reform or through a break?

Answer: In view of the balance of political forces in my country, to contemplate a break would be the prerequisite for failure. We will achieve change through a reform, understood as a stage in which we will advance sufficiently to convince the productive classes of the need to make a break. With the reform we will secure a broad political area, but we know that it will not resolve all of Paraguay's political problems.

Question: Have you ever considered the possibility that General Stroessner and his regime may have given you a certain political leeway in order to legitimize themselves and dominate their own transition?

Answer: In Paraguay political areas are not given away; they are won through struggle.

Question: Do you believe that Gen Stroessner will die in bed or will die politically before that?

Answer: Stroessnerism -- pure political continuity of the regime -- has already died. With Stroessner we are running a political race of endurance, not speed. We know that we will win.

THREE MEMBERS OF COLORADO FACTION DETAINED

PY122000 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 May 84 p 7

[Text] The police have summoned and detained Mario Melgarejo, Celso Castillo, and Ruben Dario Vernon. Thus far the reasons which led to this new detention remain unknown.

Relatives of the detainees said that they have made efforts at several police offices to find out where the abovementioned persons are being held in detention. According to Veron's mother, Rita Sanchez de Cortese, the detainees are being held in communicado at the 2nd Police Precinct.

In turn, Juan Melgarejo, Mario Milciades Melgarejo's father, upon being questioned, said that his son is also being held in the premises of the 2nd Police Precinct in Asuncion. Juan Melgarejo then said that he is making efforts to learn for certain whether his son is incommunicado and the reasons for this new detention.

Police sources have admitted that Melgarejo, Veron, and Celso Castillo had been summoned and detained but they failed to elaborate any further on the reasons for this situation.

Mario Melgarejo and Ruben Dario Vernon had been detained previously, and on one occasion they were held in different towns in the interior of the country for several weeks.

These persons are members of the Authentic Colorado Movement, which in recent times has participated in meetings held with political movements which are made up by exiled politicians who returned to the country in December 1983.

POLITICAL PRISONER AGAIN FASTING FOR FREEDOM

PY090135 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] Today is the 8th day of the new hunger strike called by Escolastico Ovando, who is being held at the disposal of the executive branch at the security guard barracks.

Ovando, who began this new hunger strike on 1 May, has been on a liquid diet. Sources close to Ovando's family have said that Ovando is determined to take this hunger strike to the ultimate consequences and that he will not suspend it until he is released; that is, if he is not released he will starve himself to death.

Ovando was detained in 1962 and served a 15-year prison sentence until 1977. Since then and for almost 7 years now he has been held at the disposal of the executive branch.

Ovando has been in prison for 22 years. He is now 57 and has been detained since he was 37. He has spent nearly half of his life in jail.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT DEFICIT -- The central administration's outstanding debt with the Central Bank was 6,506,000,000 guaranies at the end of February 1983, and since then it has gone up to 23,217,000,000 guaranies at the end of February 1984. During the same period of time, the decentralized administration borrowed 4,611,000,000 to meet its obligations. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Apr 84 p 11 PY]

NEW MERCHANT VESSELS -- The Paraguayan State Merchant Fleet [FMP] has acquired the following new vessels that have already arrived in the port of Asuncion: the tug boats Itaipu, Parapiti, Tomas Romero Pereira, Eugenio A. Garay, and Juan E. O'Leary, as well as two oil tankers. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 31 Mar 84 p 8 PY]

COLORADO PARTY OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRG

PY141545 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0024 GMT 13 May 84

[Excerpts] Bonn, 12 May (EFE) -- Uruguayan Colorado Party Secretary General Julio Maria Sanguinetti today concluded his visit to Bonn satisfied with his talks with the representatives of the government, the opposition, and foundations linked to the FRG parties. After his meeting with Hans Juergen Wischnewski, member of the Social Democratic Party's (SDP) executive board, Sanguinetti told EFE that the FRG politicians are extremely "interested in the Uruguayan redemocratization process and are aware of the momentous importance of the Uruguayan elections slated for November." During his stay in Bonn, Sanguinetti met with Economy Secretary von Wuerzen, Economic Cooperation Secretary Siegfried Lengl, Foreign Relations Director General Kullack-Ublick, Information and Press Director General Limmer, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation (linked to the FDP [Free Democratic Party]) Director Wust, and the director of the International Solidarity Institute, which is linked to the Christian Democrats. Sanguinetti's European tour includes Spain, Italy, the FRG, Great Britain, and France.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCOUNTS THREATS TO JUDGES

PY121910 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 May 84

[Excerpts] Justice Minister Enrique Frigerio has stated that since judges are independent the latter are not required to report to the Justice Ministry when they receive threats. Frigerio said that he had not received any news from the judges who were threatened with an anonymous letter. As we have already reported, seven judges have received letters which read as follows:

Operation 73 continues. Speed up official notices on real assets. Order massive and compulsive auction sale. 5/84.

Talking with the Radio El Espectador and the Cadena de Oro journalists specifically on this case, Dr Enrique Frigerio said: [Begin Frigerio recording, in progress...None of them informed me of that fact. I learned about it for the first time in the course of the day from a journalist of the EL DIA newspaper who talked with me last night. I told the latter that I had stayed at the Justice Ministry late before going home and that I had not received any news on that issue. He read to me the text of the alleged threat and, given its inconsistency and complete lack of seriousness, I suppose that all they did was throw it in the wastepaper basket. It seems that the contents of the protest note are based on the auction sales and the foreclosures, which they [the judges] are ruling on up to the amount of 20 million [pesos] that is, 20,000 new pesos. [end recording]

AIR FORCE COMMANDER LEAVES FOR QUITO MEETING

PY112125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1059 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Uruguayan Air Force Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Manuel Buadas last night left for Ecuador to attend a meeting of Latin American air force commanders in chief which is to start in Quito next Monday. During that meeting, it was learned here from reliable sources, several points relative to the inter-American air forces will be reviewed and continental defense studies in the field of military aviation will be undertaken. Buados, who is accompanied by other Uruguayan officers, will stay in Ecuador nearly 1 week.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES PROPOSAL TO POLITICAL PARTIES

PY102105 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 4 May 84 p 5

["Text" of civilian-military government proposal to recognized political parties as basis for November 1984 elections, released in Montevideo on 25 April]

[Text] Whereas a group of distinguished citizens has supported the Armed Forces in their actions since they intervened in the management of public affairs, while another just as distinguished group of citizens has objected to aspects of the Armed Forces' management, whether requesting the lifting of restrictions on the exercise of some basic rights, or whether calling for a change of course in the implemented policies;

Whereas the Armed Forces, faithful to their democratic credo, have from the outset promised the full reestablishment of civic rights under the provisions of a judicial statute to prevent the return to the situation prior to the Armed Forces intervention in the conduct of public affairs;

Whereas the Armed Forces, since the beginning of their intervention, have punctually completed the various stages of the country's institutionalization and normalization process, and have completed those stages in good faith and with lofty purpose despite the many obstacles, confrontations, and difficulties that are usual in a process such as this;

Whereas the Armed Forces believe that it is indispensable at the proper time to reach an agreement regarding the essential amendments to be made to the Constitution so as to transform it into a judicial statute effectively overcoming the causes of the tensions and confrontations which characterized the period prior to the Armed Forces' intervention, and effectively protecting democratic society from the attacks of those who want to destroy it;

Whereas, as the date of the general elections in the timetable established by the Armed Forces draws near, it is indispensable to reach an agreement regarding the general guidelines to be followed in amending the Constitution so that it may contain rules for peaceful, orderly coexistence under the law, and so that it may lay the foundation of a stable and durable democracy;

Whereas, despite the differences that have been noticed between the sectors supporting the Armed Forces and those who are opposed to various aspects of the Armed Forces' actions, the possibility of agreement on a set of fundamental principles has been observed, as well as the determination of everyone to solve divergencies that may persist through the only procedures known to democracy, that is, through consultation with the citizenry and intervention of bodies representative of the popular will.

Whereas the nation's traditions are fraught with deeds of heroism and gestures of grandeur, branded by a historical sign of civilization which invariably seeks agreement, even at the most difficult instances, through peaceful means such as free dialogue and gentlemanly negotiation; that there is also a strong and persistent determination to work out differences among Uruguayans, no matter how profound the differences are, by Uruguayans, through genuinely national methods, without any kind of foreign tutelage or interference;

The executive branch, based on the necessary special prerogatives to put into force the agreement reached and in compliance with it does therefore decree:

Article I: The following additional articles are hereby temporarily included in the Constitution for the...government period.

Article 1.a) Houses will be searched without the consent of the heads of family only through a written judicial order and in the cases established in the law.

b) In the special case of questionings in connection with serious crimes against the nation or subversive and terrorist crimes, the competent judge may, under his strict responsibility, extend for a maximum of 10 running days the term for taking depositions and beginning the summary proceedings.

c) Police investigations will not be conducted secretely but their conclusions will be regarded as secret.

Article 2. The president of the Republic, in coordination with the appropriate minister or ministers or with the Council of Ministers, can decree a state of subversion in the cases of serious or continuous acts or events obstructing public order or tranquillity or national security, upon advice from the National Security Council. This decision must be reported within 24 hours to the joint session of Congress or to the standing congressional committee and these organizations will definitively resolve the matter by the decision of an absolute majority of the total votes of their members. The executive branch will declare the state of subversion by a decree which will specify which individual rights are suspended, for how long, and in what geographic area.

If the legislative branch does not give an answer within 5 days of having received the executive branch decision the decree will be considered approved.

The extension of the state of subversion will comply with the same requirements, conditions, and formalities indicated in the above paragraph.

It will be an exclusive prerogative of the executive branch to propose a law to regulate the state of subversion. This law will have to be approved by two-thirds of the votes of all the members of each chamber.

Emergency security measures and the state of subversion can be approved simultaneously. The adoption of emergency powers does not change the principle of responsibility of the branches of government or their agents.

Article 3. The president of the Republic will head the National Security Council which will have the responsibility of advising the executive branch on matters related to national security. The law, which will regulate the organization and operation of this body, will have to be proposed by the executive branch and have the approval of two-thirds of all the members of each chamber.

Article 4. The executive branch will approve military promotions according to the law. The proposal to promote colonels and other senior officers will need the concurrence of the Senate or, if in recess, of the standing congressional committee. The proposal can be rejected by the vote of the absolute majority of the members of the legislative branch within a period of 15 days following the submission of the request by the executive branch.

If rejected, the executive branch can submit a new proposal or reiterate its previous proposal, and in these cases it can only be rejected by the vote of two-thirds of the members of the legislative branch within a period of 15 days following the reception of the proposal. If the Senate or the standing congressional committee does not expressly reject the requested proposal within the appropriate term, the executive branch will assume that the concurrence has been granted.

Article 5. Military justice, as a specialized branch within the judiciary, will be exercised by the Supreme Court with the participation of two military justices [ministros], by the supreme military court and other military courts as established by the law approved by the executive branch and by two-thirds of the votes of all members of each congressional chamber. This law will also establish the necessary qualifications to become members of these organizations and the manner of their designations.

Military jurisdiction is henceforth limited to military crimes established by the law, crimes against the nation, those committed as a means of subversion, or those involving a state of war, regardless of whether the person commits the crime as a principal in the first or second degree, or acts as an accessory.

Common crimes committed by military personnel in peace time, regardless of the place where they are committed, will be submitted to the civilian courts.

Article 6. The provisions included in Section VIII of the national Constitution will be put into effect again on.... [date to be specified]

Article 7. Public education institutions will enjoy the degree of decentralization and the type of organization as established by the laws issued by the executive branch and approved by two-thirds of all members of each congressional chamber, respecting the technical autonomy of the institutions and the demands for cultural freedom.

Authorities of educational organizations will be designated or elected according to the laws provided for in the above paragraph.

Article 198 of the current Constitution will be applicable to the different educational services.

The executive branch will establish the norms that will rule education at all levels within a period of 60 days following the promulgation of this institutional act.

These norms will also be considered as an institutional act, and will modify when appropriate the system established by Laws 12,549 and 14,101, and will be temporary until the new constitutional laws are approved.

Article 8. All legislative and administrative dispositions issued on 27 June 1973 and which have not been revoked are hereby ratified and put into effect until the installation of the new legislature.

Article 9. All the proceedings of the military courts as of the implementation of Law 14,068 are hereby declared definitive.

Paragraph 15 of Article 85 of the current Constitution will not be applicable in the cases of crimes against the state and in the cases of crimes that are in any way linked to subversion or terrorism. Moreover, pardons may be granted as a humanitarian measure when it is a case of a minor crime.

Article 10. The general assembly and the departmental boards will be installed on 15 February 1985. The elected municipal intendants will also assume their posts that day. The elected president and vice president of the Republic will assume their posts on 1 March 1985.

Article 11. The members of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Administrative Litigation will continue in their posts until the date for their replacement is determined.

Article 12. As of 15 February 1985 Institutional Acts 4, 9, 12, and 13 will remain in force as laws subject to modification at the initiative of the executive branch with the approval of two-thirds of the members of each chamber.

Article 13. The Political Parties Law, the regulatory measures pertaining to the right to strike, the Professional Associations Law, Administrative Litigation Court Law, the Military Courts Law, and their modification laws and similar laws can be modified at the initiative of the executive branch with the approval of two-thirds of the members of each chamber.

Article 14. All authorities that are not mentioned in Articles 10 and 11 will continue in their posts until their successors are named or elected. Until the appropriate laws are implemented, the rector of the University of the Republic, the college deans, and the members of the National Education Council will be named by the executive branch, in accordance with Article 187, from among citizens who are currently teaching or who have taught in the respective institutions for a period of not less than 5 years.

Article 15. A constituent assembly will debate and appropriately decide on the additional articles that have been incorporated into the Constitution through this institutional act and any other initiative that is submitted to it.

The members of the constituent assembly will act in an honorable fashion and they will number.... [number to be determined] They will be named by the general assembly before.... [date to be determined] Alternate members, double the number of the regular assembly members, will be named at the same time by the general assembly. The necessary qualifications, immunities, and disqualifications will be the same as those that are in force for the representatives. Before 1 March 1985 the executive branch will name.... [number to be determined] honorary members who will have a voice in the debates but will not be allowed to vote. They will have the same immunities and identical qualifications as the elected members. The constituent assembly will meet within the first 90 days of 1986. [as published]

The resolutions of the constituent assembly must be approved by an absolute majority of the total number of members and it must conclude its task within the period of 1 year from the date that it is installed. The draft or drafts that are drawn up by the constituent assembly will be submitted to the executive branch so that it/they can be immediately and widely disseminated.

The draft or drafts that are drawn up by the constituent assembly must be ratified by the voting citizenry, which will be called to vote by the executive branch, on.... [date to be determined]

The voters will vote either yea or nay. If there are several amendment drafts, they will vote on each one separately. In this respect, the constituent assembly will group the reforms that need joint approval; a third of the members of the constituent assembly can demand that any one draft can be voted on separately. The reform or reforms must be approved by a majority of the voters, and the total number of voters participating will not be less than 35 percent of the number of citizens registered in the National Civic Registry.

Article 16. The executive branch will immediately publish the text of the Constitution, including the pertinent transitory measures.

Article II. The above article will be implemented on 15 February 1985. Institutional Acts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, and 14 will be abrogated at that time.

Article III. Article 9 of Institutional Act No 2 will be abrogated.

Article IV. The voting citizenry will be called to appear on 25 November 1984 for the election of the members of the two chambers, the president and the vice president of the Republic, the members of the departmental boards, local autonomous election boards, members of the constituent assembly [as published], and municipal intendants.

Article V. The Electoral Court will undertake the organization of the elections provided for in Article 4 and they will be ruled by the same regulations that were applied for the 1980 plebiscite and for the internal elections of the political parties in 1982.

Article VI. It is so ordered.

ALDUNATE TO ANNOUNCE RETURN HOME ON 25 MAY

PY131214 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1959 GMT 11 May 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 May (TELAM) -- On 25 May in Entre Rios, Uruguayan politician Wilson Ferreira Aldunate will announce the date on which he will return to his fatherland.

This information was disclosed by Juan Raul Ferreira, president of the Uruguayan Democratic Convergence (CDU), who also announced the dissolution of this political organization and urged all its leaders to return to their respective parties.

During a press conference held this morning at the Radical Civic Union National Committee's premises to commemorate the CDU's fourth anniversary, Ferreira stated that Aldunate will take advantage of his visit to the province to disclose the date on which he will return to Uruguay. Aldunate has been invited to the province by Governor Sergio Montiel to attend the Argentine independence celebrations.

In referring to the statements by several Uruguayan military chiefs regarding the National Party leader's alleged attempt to destabilize the government, Juan Raul Ferreira stated that their words were very mild since the party is not attempting to destabilize the government, but rather to oust it.

When he was asked whether there are still charges by the Uruguayan military justice against him, Ferreira ironically stated: Fortunately, yes.

The head of the CDU explained to the media that the reason the organization he heads had established itself on 19 April 1980 in exile was to be able to get in contact with all the governments, organizations, and world democratic forces that support the Uruguayan people's effort.

Ferreira stated that the purpose within Uruguay is to try to promote the coordination between the political currents that are struggling for democracy.

He then went on to point out that since those objectives have already been achieved, the CDU has decided to stop operating as an organization and allow each of its members, with the same spirit of unity, to continue struggling for the recovery of democracy in Uruguay -- within their respective political parties -- by supplying the international contacts and support that so far have beenchanneled through the CDU.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CLIMBS -- Montevideo, 29 Apr (AFP) -- It was officially reported today that the unemployment rate in Uruguay has again increased to 14.9 percent in the December 1983-February 1984 quarter. In turn, the real salary of the workers dropped by 9 percent over the past 12 months. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 29 Apr 84 PY]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 6 MAY ELECTION RESULTS

Ardito Leading Unofficially

PA142133 Paris AFP in Spanish 2101 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Panama City, 14 May (AFP) -- According to the final report presented by the National Vote Counting Board for the Panamanian elections held on 6 May, official candidate Nicolas Ardito Barletta won approximately 10,000 votes more than his main adversary, former President Arnulfo Arias.

The report presented by the Vote Counting Board to the Electoral Tribunal today at noon states that Ardito Barletta, candidate of the National Democratic Union (UNADE, Torrijist), won 275,426 votes while Arias won 265,895 votes.

The National Vote Counting Board's figures do not include Circuit 8-6, representing the San Miguelito neighborhood, which has the largest population in this capital city, and where the opposition states it won by at least 7,000 votes.

The minutes for Circuit 8-6 were unanimously annulled by the San Miguelito Counting Board in view of the serious problems that occurred on Monday during the vote count in that area.

Despite the fact that 39 circuit minutes were counted by the National Counting Baord, it was not able to officially proclaim Ardito Barletta president-elect of the Republic because, aside from San Miguelito, 50 percent of the votes have been contested, and their validity now depends on the decision of the Electoral Tribunal.

Ardito Claims Victory

PA150153 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 May 84

[Statement by National Democratic Unity, UNADE, presidential candidate Nicolas Ardito Barletta, in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] Fellow citizens, all Panamanians are waiting for the final and official results of the presidential elections. We all have the right and the need to know the final results of the vote-counting process. The country needs to continue working in peace and to know who its president-elect is. The National Vote Counting board today concluded its work -- which could not be completed due to several challenges -- and sent its report to the Electoral Tribunal. It is now the Electoral Tribunal's job to fulfill its constitutional and legal role.

We at UNADE know that we have won. The elections were closely contested and we won by a slight margin, but our victory is clear. If we add up the tally sheets by circuit, both the challenged tally sheets and the unchallenged sheets, and if we add the tally sheet for San Miguelito -- even knowing that we lost there -- we can predict the results: We have won these elections.

The Electoral Tribunal, comprised of three Panamanian professionals of great prestige, must now continue processing the electoral results and conclude the process. I wish to assert that we trust their integrity and capacity to fulfill their duty, and we respect their actions. We respectfully issue a call to the citizenry to do the same.

Given that 25 percent of the Panamanians who could vote did not exercise their right, and given that less than half of the Panamanians who voted opposed our cause and our candidacy, I reaffirm my desire to be the president of all Panamanians, to work for a national reconciliation, and to hear, meet with, and seek the participation of those who did not vote for us, so that we may achieve truly national solutions to our problems. The basis of our work will undoubtedly be our supporters, who have made possible our electoral victory; however, we will also work with all Panamanians of good will and talent who did not vote for us, for the welfare of our nation during critical times.

During our campaign we pledged five fundamental things. The first was to strengthen a full and effective democracy, where civil authority will prevail, and the three state powers will function effectively. Second, we will establish a consistent economic policy -- encouraging investments, production, productivity, the generation of employment sources, and harmony between workers and management -- in order to return to the road of recovery for all Panamanians. Third, we will continue a sustained, vigorous, and efficient effort to achieve social development; increase the production of houses for low-income families; develop our education and health; increase -- above all -- the attention to our youths, who represent 50 percent of all Panamanians; and increase and highlight women's participation in our national life. Fourth, we will maintain the faith and trust of all Panamanians with an efficient, responsible, and honest public administration, thus enabling us to function and supply the services demanded by our country at this difficult hour. We will seek to achieve this by giving stability to public employees in their functions and seeking higher professionalism in our public administration through continual training of our public officials, encouraging them to fulfill their duty in the best possible way. Fifth, we will peacefully achieve the constructive and positive change that is currently necessary in the country to maintain all the Panamanians' participation and to return to the road of progress -- which is so necessary -- in peace, which is what all Panamanians desire.

This will be achieved with respect for all and with the participation of every sector of our national life. I hereby reiterate this pledge to the Panamanian people, and I shall fulfill this pledge with honesty and a full commitment -- as I have always worked in my public posts, both in Panama and abroad -- becuase I feel that this is what Panama demands from its sons.

The elections have been closely contested, and I received the message of all the Panamanian people -- both those who voted for us and those who voted against us. The results cannot and should not be used to unleash violence, like the violence that briefly flared up last week and left a tragic aftermath that I, more than anyone else, deeply deplore. Based on the final decision regarding this process, we will start to work in a constructive and positive way, without thinking about winners or losers: we will only think about our national pledge to Panama and all its citizens.

VOTE COUNTING BOARD SENDS DOCUMENTS TO TRIBUNAL

Board Signs, Submits Document

PA142017 Panama Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1840 GMT 14 May 84

[Report by Julio Miller and Luis Antonio Carrizo from the headquarters of the National Vote Counting Board at the Legislative Palace, in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] [Miller] This signing ceremony marks the conclusion of the tasks that the National Vote Counting Board began on Sunday, 6 May, at approximately 1700.

Members of the National Vote Counting Board are now signing the document which was approved by 8 of the 14 members of the National Vote Counting Board. Three members of the board who belong to the Democratic Opposition Alliance refused to sign the document. The representative of the Popular Action Party also refused to sign it, making a total of four representatives who refused to sign. The Workers Socialist Party cast something like a conditional vote, which requests in writing that the National Vote Counting Board conduct a general investigation of all the polling places. Such a request will be submitted to the Electoral Tribunal so that it may proceed to analyze all the polling places, which total 3,902.

The next step will be to submit this document to the magistrates of the Electoral Tribunal, who must be waiting for this session to end. Most of the members of the board have already signed this document, which is the final minutes or final report of the National Vote Counting Board. As soon as the magistrates receive the document, they will proceed to analyze those Electoral Circuits that were challenged by the different political parties. It will then be up to the magistrates of the Electoral Tribunal to make the official proclamation of the winners of these presidential, vice presidential, and legislative elections.

Tribunal Receives Documents

PA150319 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 84

[Excerpts] The Electoral Tribunal today received the documents from the National Vote Counting Board. At approximately at 1610, the tally sheets that were supposed to have been counted by the National Vote Counting Board were turned over to the Electoral Tribunal. The documents -- which include minutes, copies of cassettes with the debates during the sessions, voting table tally sheets, and a list detailing the contents of the documents -- arrived in the tribunal in sealed boxes that were transported in two armored cars of the National Bank.

The documents include the 5 electoral circuit tally sheets that were counted and the 34 others that were just read.

The Electoral Tribunal will meet this afternoon to approve the procedures it will follow with regard to the review and counting of the tally sheets it has received. There are a total of 2,124 voting table tally sheets that have been challenged. Meanwhile, the headquarters of the Electoral Tribunal is being guarded by members of the National Defense Forces.

In a news conference conducted after the documents were delivered, Electoral Tribunal President Cesar Quintero said that he could not state when the procedures to be followed by the Electoral Tribunal to decide on the challenges and to count the votes would be announced.

Evaluating the work of the National Vote Counting Board, Quintero said its work was obstructed by the large number of challenges that were mostly presented by the two biggest contending groups, the UNADE [National Democratic Union] and the ADO [Democratic Opposition Alliance].

Quintero also said that the political parties will be represented whenever hearings are held on the challenges, and that these hearings will be public.

TRIBUNAL MEMBER ON CHALLENGES, PROCEDURES

PA150329 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 May 84

[Interview with Rolando Murgas, a member of the Panamanian Electoral Tribunal, by an unidentified reporter in Panama City on 14 May -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Murgas] The tribunal is going to complete the task that the National Vote Counting Board unfortunately could not conclude. Purely and simply, the task consists of counting the 39 electoral circuit tally sheets that the National Vote Counting Board was supposed to count. Since the documents of the National Vote Counting Board arrived here without that result, the tribunal will have to add up all the 39 electoral circuit tally sheets, not including that of San Miguelito, which did not contain the information on the votes in that electoral circuit.

[Reporter] How is the Electoral Tribunal going to handle the challenges on different voting tables and especially those of San Miguelito District?

[Murgas] We are going to try to carry out the counting and deal with the challenges as soon as possible. All Panamanian citizens, international observers, and national and international news media were witnesses to an exemplary electoral process on Sunday. Someone won the elections and someone lost them. Someone is going to have to say who won and who lost. If that responsibility must be assumed by the members of the Electoral Tribunal, we will do so with the greatest dignity.

[Reporter] Are most of the 32 challenges to about 2,000 voting tables inappropriate?

[Murgas] Within the Electoral Circuit Vote Counting Boards, challenges were filed to tally sheets 24 hours after the counting had taken place. That was completely inappropriate. The same occurred in the National Vote Counting Board. Therefore, we have a lot of challenges that are inappropriate and others that are visibly inadmissible and perhaps even dilatory. We are going to apply the Electoral Code strictly because these results must be decided quickly, but of course respecting the will that the people have freely expressed in the ballot boxes.

[Reporter] In the specific case of San Miguelito, is the challenge inappropriate?

[Murgas] In the case of San Miguelito, there are several challenges. There was the very special and unique case that its own board refrained from continuing the count, and its members called for filing the challenge or using the recourse of nullification. However, not all of those who announced this formalized it, so only those who formalized it within the appropriate time filed that recourse. However, we are going to analyze that recourse. But independent of that, the Electoral Tribunal is going to count the 314 voting table tally sheets of San Miguelito.

The people of San Miguelito also went to the polls. The tribunal is going to count all of the tally sheets since the National Vote Counting Board could not count them and the Electoral Circuit Vote Counting Board did not count them. We are going to count them here in the Electoral Tribunal, and we are going to include the results that are contained in those tally sheets; not one vote more or one vote less, regardless of who is favored by the votes.

[Reporter] How long will the Electoral Tribunal have to proclaim the winner of the presidential elections?

[Murgas] The task of adding up 39 electoral circuit tally sheets is very simple and easy. We have said that even a group of primary school children can add up the result of 39 tally sheets with a calculator. That is why it is really inconceivable that due to legal technicalities, dilatory tactics, and sterile discussions, at this stage the Panamanian people do not yet know who the president-elect is. We are going to add up those 39 tally sheets in a very few hours, as soon as the members meet and decide on the methods that we will use. Afterward, it will take us a little longer to add up the 314 tally sheets from San Miguelito and the other step that will be simultaneous to this one that I am mentioning, which is to carry out the process dealing with the challenges. Once we have decided on the challenges, rejecting them or thoroughly analyzing them, we will then proceed to issue the definite figures on the electoral results and proclaim the president-elect and vice presidents-elect. We hope to do this in a very few days.

[Reporter] At least before the next elections of mayors and representatives?

[Murgas] That would be the most advisable thing because all those people who, filled with civic emotion and enthusiasm, went to vote would find it very difficult to vote for mayors and representatives if we had not told them the results of their vote almost a month after the 6 May elections. We think that in order for the 3 June elections to really make sense, we must state who the president-elect and the vice presidents-elect are in Panama before 3 June.

OPPOSITION ALLIANCE CONTESTS ARDITO 'VICTORY'

PA141549 Panama City YA in Spanish 14 May 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Arnulfo Arias said Saturday at the beginning of a motorcade through Panama City's main thoroughfares that "the Democratic Opposition Alliance [ADO] will stay on the streets to enforce respect for the will the people expressed at the pools."

ADO sources said that Arias, who is the Alliance's presidential candidate, has actively participated in all events and mass demonstrations to protest what is considered an attempt to thwart the people's will.

The ADO contends that, according to polling booth records throughout the nation, Arnulfo Arias obtained 20,000 more votes than Nicolas Ardito Barletta, the official candidate.

For its part, UNADE [National Democratic Union] claims that, according to the polling booth records obtained by its poll watchers throughout the country, it defeated Arias by a very slim margin of 6,300 votes.

Both candidates -- Arias and Ardito Barletta -- have repeatedly asked the people to avoid chaos and violence by placing their trust in the final vote tally, which will have to be made by the Electoral Tribunal by virtue of a decision of the National Vote Counting Board.

Arias, who has proclaimed victory on the basis of results shown by polling booth records, has stated that [the jobs of] public employees and members of the National Defense Force will be respected.

Political experts feel that this may be a crucial and decisive day, because decisions may be adopted to bring an end to the "impasse" in which the country has been mired since the elections, which were held 1 week ago.

Sends World Figures Telegram

PA150124 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 May 84 p 8B

[Paid advertisement of the Panamanian Democratic Opposition Alliance]

[Text] The Democratic Opposition Alliance has denounced to international personalities the electoral fraud before, during, and after the 6 May elections. For this purpose it has sent the following telegram to those international personalities, inviting them to send representatives to compare, examine, and collate the voting table tally sheets that give a broad electoral victory to the ticket of Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, Carlos Rodrigue: and Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon:

13 May 1984

Sir:

In view of the fact that you have shown interest in the presidential and legialative elections in Panama after 16 years of military dictatorship, we invite you or your representatives to come and confirm the scandalous use of public funds to try to favor the government candidacy that emerged from the Tinajitas military garrison and to confirm, examine, and verify the voting table tally sheets that we hold and that were signe by representatives of the Electoral Tribunal and the majority of political parties. These tally sheets definitely favor the Democratic Opposition Alliance, which nominated us as their presidential and vice presidential candidates. Despite the massive use of public funds and the shameful electoral coercion by the government candidate, the tally sheets we hold clearly show our electoral victory.

Nevertheless, officialism is preparing to seal an electoral fraud by declaring the losin government candidate to be the president-elect in gross disregard of the popular will, thus placing Panama on the path to the Central American violence that is mainly caused by the destruction of democratic institutions.

Yours truly,

Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid

Carlos Rodriguez, Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon

EL SALVADOR

MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS HONDURAN CHARGES

PA142040 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 May 84

[Communique issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry in San Salvador on 14 May]

[Text] 1. El Salvador has always respected and has therefore tenaciously defended the principles of international law regulating peaceful relations among states. By this virtue, it has full moral authority to condemn and to repudiate actions such as the downing by Sandinist troops of helicopter UHIV No 928 of the Honduran Air Force, whose eight occupants unnecessarily died, which shows scorn for human life and a lack of respect for the courtesy and prudence that should prevail in such cases.

2. Maintaining its traditional behavior, El Salvador has issued instructions to its representative at the OAS to support the Honduran position as outlined in its complaint, in view of the obviously aggressive behavior in violation of international laws that Nicaragua has shown in various ways and on various occasions, and the helicopter downing, which represents the [word indistinct] and the current level of danger that the Sandinist government and Army have reached in their current endeavor to destabilize the Central American region.

3. In accordance with its foreign policy principles, El Salvador reserves the right to act in accordance with the obligations under the regional procedures that are preestablished in the inter-American system.

ARENA REQUESTS ANNULMENT OF 6 MAY ELECTIONS

PA150554 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0450 GMT 15 May 84

[Interview with Armando Calderon Sol, legal representative of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, by an unidentified reporter at the Central Electoral Council, CCE, in El Salvador, on 14 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Calderon Sol] Good evening, dear listeners of YSKL. Yours truly, Armando Calderon Sol, member of ARENA's National Executive Council, wishes to report to the people that today Dr (Mauricio Gutierrez Castro), representing ARENA, presented a document to the CCE requesting the annulment of the 6 May presidential elections. The document is based on certain evidence ARENA has and was presented within the rights established by the law to request the annulment of the elections.

All the Salvadoran people are well aware of the CCE's violations of the legal norms, because they saw on television how the vote counting process was carried out. Hence, ARENA has presented a document requesting the annulment of the elections. This is all I wanted to say, so the Salvadoran people will remain alert for the CCE's resolutions in this regard. I also wanted to tell them that the results of the 6 May elections announced by the CCE are not true, and ARENA is ready to use all its resources to prove the illegal nature of the vote counting process. Good evening, dear listeners.

[Reporter] Doctor, could you tell us more about the violations charged in the document presented at the CCE? I refer to major violations based on the evidence that you claim to have.

[Calderon Sol] Yes, the greatest violations are of a constitutional nature, because the CCE did not respect the Constitution regarding the political parties' right to witness the vote counting process and the whole electoral process. There was a specific violation of our Constitution -- which has cost our people so many sacrifices -- and ARENA has always asserted that we will defend our Constitution. Another grave violation, which all the Salvadoran people watched on television, is that the CCE has to act as a council, as an organization, which is comprised of five members; however, the Salvadoran people saw that the vote counting process in many departments and municipalities was carried out by only one or two members, and this does not represent the CCE. This is against the law, an open violation of specific norms. There were other violations as well, but they would have had to have been proven during the vote counting process. However, since ARENA was deprived of its right to witness the vote counting process, all the violations in the tally sheets, in the vote counting, could not be challenged because we were left out of the process. Thus, we can see an open violation of the Constitution, and the Salvadoran people are aware of the violations to the electoral law. Therefore, the elections are completely null, asbolutely void.

[Reporter] Doctor, does the CCE have a specific deadline to issue its ruling on ARENA's request?

[Calderon Sol] The CCE has [word indistinct] hours to accept the challenge and our request to annul the elections. Then it must carry out an investigation within 3 days. After we present the evidence, the CCE has to issue a ruling in this concern.

[Reporter] Well, Dr Armando Calderon Sol, it has been a pleasure to interview you for YSKL news. Anything more regarding our current events, Doctor?

[Calderon Sol] Only to thank YSKL, and especially you, Tony, and to tell the Salvadoran people to remain alert regarding the CCE resolutions. They should remain alert for all the national news regarding the open intervention perpetrated by alien forces against our electoral process. Therefore, we must remain alert for any further developments. I believe that since we are acting according to the law and using all our legal resources our rights will prevail, and the CCE will be compelled to accept our challenge, open an investigation, and then issue a ruling declaring the 6 May elections null.

PRESIDENT-ELECT DUARTE DISCUSSES FUTURE POLICY

LA VANGUARDIA Interview

PM111439 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 8 May 84 p 4

[Interview with President-elect Jose Napoleon Duarte by Joaquim Ibarz in San Salvador -- date not given]

[Text] San Salvador -- Jose Napoleon Duarte is realizing his long-standing aspiration to win the presidency of El Salvador 12 years after the Armed Forces deprived him of a legitimate triumph, torturing him and sending him into exile. He wins the presidency at a time when there are great expectations among a large section of the Salvadoran population that the situation of war and institutionalized violence suffered by the country could begin to be resolved.

Duarte has repeatedly promised that he is prepared to negotiate with everyone, provided that some conditions which he deems essential are fulfilled.

Question: FDR-FMLN leader Ruben Zamora told us a few days ago that your stance with respect to dialogue is ambiguous, because on the hand you are prepared to talk with the guerrillas, and on the other it is foreseen that U.S. intervention will increase under your presidency.

Answer: He certainly is ambiguous. I do not negotiate with weapons on the table, I do not negotiate with anyone who is armed, because I have no weapons. What I do have is the will of the people who voted for me. What must be discussed is not government posts or how to share out the pie among the sectors of power but the nation's real problems. If they are prepared to join in the democratic process, I will accept dialogue within a democratic framework. [answer ends]

He added that he is fully aware that the country needs to correct some basic aspects of its social structure and deal with the process of violence. "In order to achieve this I call for assistance from all sectors. Those who refuse to join in the democratic and national framework will place themselves in clear rebellion against democracy, the institutional system, and the people.

Justice for All

Question: Will the existence of the death squads be as great an obstacle as the existence of the guerrillas to achieving peace in El Salvador?

Answer: Those who despise the law and commit violent actions, those who kill and murder indiscriminately to achieve political and economic aims, are also subversives. They are as criminal as those who are in the mountains. They are both opposed to the democratic system, and all criminals must be hunted down. That is why I have said that I will begin a struggle without quarter against the death squads; that is why I have said that abuses of authority will be hunted out: I will not allow social indiscipline and contempt for human dignity to grow stronger in this country. We are quite clear about this. I have never spoken as clearly as now. I am not ambiguous, as Ruben Zamora says. Let him say how the military commanders manipulate him.

Offer of Reconciliation

Question: What real possibility do you see of such diverse sectors as the extreme right of the death squads and the revolutionary guerrillas joining in your reconciliation plan?

Answer: We will strive to create an opening in the country and open up a new undogmatic path in order to enable all sectors, from the extreme right of D'Aubuisson to the extreme left of the guerrilla commanders to have a place in our offer of reconciliation. They are all Salvadorans and all have the right to join in the democratic political area. We will open up that area to enable everyone to join in.

Question: Is not aiming for such diverse sectors to work in a joint plan rather like counting your chickens before they are hatched?

Answer: The fact is that it is the only way not to destroy the country totally. It is unfair for everyone to wish to share out the pie on the basis of who has most guns and who kills most people. I have neither guns nor machineguns, nor do I kill people.

That is why I cannot negotiate at a table of that kind. If there are negotiations with those who have those machineguns, tomorrow someone else will come and sit down opposite with other machineguns. And thus there will be no end to it. This is what is happening in Lebanon. Everyone is sitting down armed to negotiate. To negotiate what? Human beings' lives. This is what I am not prepared to accept.

Unexplained Deaths

Question: You said that you intend to declare war without quarter on the death squads. How can they be combated if they have such deep ramifications within the Armed Forces?

Answer: The violence assailing the country is divided into four major sectors -- cultural violence, institutionalized violence, the nazi fascist violence of the death squads, and subversive violence. Subversive violence is the result of the phenomena of the other kinds of violence. If I were to choose to attack solely subversive violence, and assuming that I were to defeat and destroy it, what would remain would be the entire structure of violence capable of corroding the new process of the people's liberation. I need to treat each case with its own proper medicine, and in this respct the death squads are crucial, because they are the tools of destabilization of the capacity of the Armed Forces and the government to ensure social discipline.

The squads must be destroyed in order to make this country viable, and to this end thorough investigations must be carried out. I am going to create [apparent word drop] devoted to dealing with this problem of violence, as regards what we call nazi fascist violence or the death squads. We will begin with specific cases, and thoroughly investigate Msgr Romero's death to discover what lay behind his assassination, to discover the guilty parties. And if we discover any, and they include D'Abuisson, he will go to prison. We will do the same with other killings and crimes that we will investigate to ensure that justice is done. Because it is important to show the country and the citizens that we are in earnest, that no crime can go unpunished, with regard to the abuses of the death squads. On this basis and with the investigations that we are going to carry out into the entire system of the death squads, in order to discover where its roots lie, to capture them and bring them to justice. [sentence as published]

Gurantees for Guerrillas

Question: The rebel leaders have often stated that they cannot become part of the political process because they lack guarantees of safety. Could this situation change when you become president?

Answer: Throughout my campaign I have stressed that all Salvadorans -- not only left-wing or right-wing extremists, but all of them -- need guarantees so that they can go to bed at night without expecting to be taken away in the morning to be killed or made to disappear. This cannot continue in the country. An end must be put to this system of violence. This is the guarantee that all Salvadorans need.

Question: Will you be replacing the high-ranking military leaders connected with the extreme right?

Answer: The Constitution empowers the commander in chief to make whatever decisions he considers suitable. I am going to govern consistently with the constitution, which states that the president is commander in chief of the Armed Forces. When I am proclaimed president I will ask the Armed Forces to give me a report on the military situation, just as I will ask the president of the Republic to give me an informal report on the economic and social situation so that I can be fully acquainted with all aspects of the nation's life.

Then I will make whatever decisions I consider best for the country, which may include reshuffles of military personnel.

Question: Why do you believe that the Salvadoran people voted for you?

Answer: Basically, because I put forward a responsible government program for tackling the economic and social problems and a platform for ending violence of every kind. The people realized that the only option is Christian democracy. We Salvadorans struggled for 23 years against fraud, against the oppression of the oligarchy, against assassinations, against the death squads, and against the terrible social inequalities. The people realized that the situation can be ended, and that is why they placed their trust in the Christian Democratic Party.

On Army Split, Death Squads

PA130008 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 84

[Report by Osiris Ramirez]

[Text] Salvadoran President-elect Jose Napoleon Duarte does not plan on leaving the country in the next few days, according to his statements in the past few hours. The president-elect indicated that he is shaping up the new government to be installed 1 June. President-elect Duarte said:

[Begin Duarte recording] As of now, no country has invited me. I am willing, however, to visit as many countries as time allows. No decision has been made in this regard for the moment. We are now working on important matters, such as the agreement among political parties. I am also preparing the documents of the new government. I have also begun to make plans for the government cabinet sessions and establish the profile of the new government. The document's [not further identified] last item describes how this government will act without any sectarianism, opening its doors to all sectors.

This is a very delicate job that requires a special effort by the president. For this reason, I have no other plans for the moment. [end recording]

The president-elect was asked his opinion on an alleged division in the ranks of the Armed Forces because some of its members support ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance]. He answered:

[Begin Duarte recording] Just imagine, dear friend, what it means for the Armed Forces themselves to learn that there are some who don't understand the Armed Forces' constitutional role. The Armed Forces are apolitical, obedient, and nondeliberating. [passage indistinct] It is the Armed Forces themselves who have to guard against some members who either don't know or don't want to understand, and defend their own Army. [end recording]

In addition, Duarte mentioned the death squads, saying:

[Begin Duarte recording] We will pursue them. We will investigate them in depth. We will appoint a confidential commission that will enjoy full government support to carry out this job and complete this investigation. We will particularly investigate some special cases, such as the death of Msgr Romero. From now on, we have to make sure that there will not be any [word indistinct]. All must understand that not one criminal will be able to remain unpunished before the law. [end recording]

Calls For Dialogue

PA131300 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1006 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Madrid, 13 May (EFE) -- Jose Napoleon Duarte has announced his intention "to call all Salvadorans to a national dialogue" and noted that "at that moment, the guerrillas must decide whether or not to join the political process."

The Christian Democratic leader, who was officially proclaimed the winner of the Salvadoran presidential elections, told the Spanish paper EL PAIS that the time of the "death squads" and the guerrillas is over. He said that the rebels "must understand that the people reject that system." He added: "This does not mean that their position does not have real causes: institutional violence, cultural violence, and nazi-fascist violence. The task of my government will be to eliminate those causes."

He noted that "the Constitution permits the initiation of a process to restore order in the country, and that implies a confrontation with the death squads."

"I will govern with the Constitution in my hand, which means that I will have authority," he said.

As for the possibility that Roberto D'Aubuisson may seek to destabilize the government, Duarte remarked: "The tools of the law must be applied in defending democracy from all of its enemies, and this includes right-wing enemies.

Duarte concluded: "I want the United States to understand that it must respect the sovereignty of El Salvador and accept the course that is pursued here."

On Armed Forces Discipline

NC131248 Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Madrid, May 13 (AFP) -- Salvadoran President-elect Jose Napoleon Duarte said one of his priorities in office will be to restore discipline in the Armed Forces, the EL PAIS newspaper reported in an interview published here today.

Mr Duarte, who takes up his post on June 1, told EL PAIS that discipline has not been respected since the military coup in 1979. He said the Salvadoran resistance should understand that the people had rejected the use of force. But this did not mean the guerrillas did not have real grievances, he added. Institutional, cultural and nazi-fasc violence: eliminating these causes (of guerrilla activity) will be the job of my government," Mr Duarte said.

He also said that El Salvador respected Nicaraguan sovereignty and expected in turn for its sovereignty to be respected.

To Include Peasant Sector

PA142025 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] The peasant sector will be included in the cabinet of Jose Napoleon Duarte, the first time in the history of the country that it has been.

This week all organizations of the Democratic Popular Unity, including the Central Organization of Salvadoran Workers, CTS, as well as ACOPAI [Associations of Cooperatives of Integrated Agricultural-Livestock Products] and FUSS [Single Federation of Salvadoran Trade Unions], will meet in a general assembly to define once and for all what peasant sectors will be heading the Ministries of Agriculture, Pulbic Works, and Labor, the National Financial Institution for Agricultural Lands, FINATA, the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation, and the Development Bank.

The above are included in the government cabinet of Engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte, specifically made up by peasant leaders, who are already familiar with the administration of these entities of the state bureaucreacy.

POLITICIANS ON EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE DUARTE

PA141957 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Political observers, particularly some leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, the Democratic Action Party, and the Democratic Popular Unity, have declared that Salvadoran merchants could try to undermine the Duarte administration by raising the prices of some products and promoting inflation. Strict application of the law has been requested against those commercial sectors in the country who may try to promote inflation, particularly against the already deteriorated economic situation of the Salvadoran family.

Our sources have indicated that it is customary in El Salvador for the sectors controlling the economic power in the country, and who oppose the regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte, to try to blame the present government, or the one to assume power on 1 June, for the high cost of living, already having announced a new economic crisis in El Salvador.

Already this week some staple products have been increased a few cents such as beans, rice, and sugar.

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISH VERSIONS OF 1983 CONSTITUTION

For the 1983 Constitution of El Salvador, see the San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA version in the 10 February 1984 JPRS LATIN AMERICA REPORT (JPRS-LAM-84-020), pp 58-114, and the additions from the official version of the San Salvador DIARIO OFFICIAL in the 1 May 1984 JPRS LATIN AMERICA REPORT (JPRS-LAM-84-053), pp 27-28.

FMLN RELEASES FORMER DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

Venceremos Reports Release

PA120326 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 May 84

[Excerpts] This is Radio Venceremos' mobile unit broadcasting from the Plaza of Carolina, in northern San Miguel Department. We are in this town, which is controlled by the FMLN this morning of 10 May 1984.

The FMLN will shortly release Colonel Castillo, former defense minister, who was captured some 2 years ago in Morazan Department, when the helicopter carrying him was downed by our troops.

Right now we see Colonel Francisco Adolfo Castillo coming out of one of the houses. He will be presented shortly to Msgr (Stell) in exchange for several companeros who are political prisoners. We will try to approach Col Castillo to interview him before his release.

[Unidentified reporter] Col Castillo, what do you feel at this moment as you are being released following 2 years in eastern El Salvador?

[Castillo] Well, I am very happy to rejoin my family, especially today, 10 May. I have made comments on this before [words indistinct].

[Reporter] How is your health?

[Castillo] Thank God I have no health problems.

[Reporter] You have previously made general comments on your treatment by the FMLN, but we have not met with you for a long time. What can you say today about the way you have been treated?

[Castillo] In fact I cannot complain; as you said, I have been well treated in general terms. I have no (?complaints).

We have listened to short statements by Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, former deputy defense minister of the Salvadoran regime. The release of this prisoner of war will now take place. Msgr (Stell), accompanied by Commander Joaquin Villalobos, is approaching the area. Right now Msgr (Stell) and Commander Villalobos are signing the official document on Col Castillo's release.

The FMLN has achieved the release of several companeros who were being kept as political prisoners in jails of the dictatorship. We remind you that included among this group of political prisoners who have been released in exchange for Col Castillo is Commander Aguinada, or Commander Galia, who was captured by armed groups of the dictatorship approximately a year ago.

Commander Sonia Aguinada, alias Commander Galia, had been captured by the National Police in San Salvador. She was first believed to be missing. Commander Galia was brutually beaten and tortured by National Police under Colonel Lopez Nuila. She was transferred to the courts, and her capture was acknowledged only during negotiations under pressure imposed on the dictatorship by the FMLN.

We will now approach Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN high command.

[Reporter] Commander Villalobos, right now, when we have achieved the release of several companeros who were political prisoners and following the release of Col Castillo, what can you say about the significance of this event?

[Villalobos] Well, first, the fact that the FMLN toops have released Col Castillo under certain conditions constitutes a factual recogntion of the situation of our [word indistinct] force by the Salvadoran Government, in contrast to previous posture on the situation of prisoners of war who have fallen into FMLN hands. For 2 years, including the first year of war and the months thereafter, they did not even acknowledge the existe of prisoners. In keeping with this policy, Col Castillo was not recognized as a prisoner of war. The fact that a successful negotiation has taken place on this occasion reaffirms the recognition of our forces as a belligerent party in the current Salvadoran war.

Finally, the FMLN must publicly thank Msgr (Stell) and the church for making great efforts to achieve this. On behalf of the FMLN we praise Msgr (Stell) and the church for their active role in search of peace.

[Reporter] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made statements on the Central American situation. What comments do you have on his statements?

[Villalobos] Well, without having read his statement in detail, I can say that this stand and advocacy for military aid actually reaffirmed that the current U.S. Administration is seeking a military solution. If we add to this the imposition of Duarte, whose role is to ensure the ways and resources to achieve a military solution to be carried out by the Salvadoran Army and the U.S. Government, we see a situation forcing the FMLN to prepare itself to face new attacks, intervention, military aid, and, very shortly, U.S. troops. In fact, those who see the consequences of the approval of aid as well as President Reagan's statement will be convinced that the United States will be involved in a war in El Salvador very shortly. This will adversely affect the entire Central American region. In advance, we reiterate our determination to face any attack; we are preparing to defeat it. Our forces will be based on the broad organization of the masses in the areas under our control, in areas being disputed, and in areas considered the enemies' rear guard, which contain a great number of people who oppose the dictatorship's policy. They come from the FMLN and its vanguard. Moreover, we are also strengthening our [word indistinct] forces with new tactics and new combat operations capable of inflicting thundering blows on the intervention as well as on the dictatorship's forces. We will implement these in response to the measures taken by the intervention forces.

COPREFA Director on Release

PA112040 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 May 84

[Interview with Colonel Ricardo Aristides Cienfuegos, director of the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, by Nelson Lopez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Lopez] Colonel Cienfuegos, regarding a report this station released as a scoop this morning on the release of Colonel Adolfo Castillo, who was captured on 17 June 1982 and whose release was confirmed today, what can you tell us?

[Cienfuegos] Well, Col Castillo was released yesterday. He left today for another country where he will recover. We are very happy to know that another comrade is free.

[Lopez] Is there any possibility of Castillo being reinstated in the Armed Forces following the period of recovery outside the country?

[Cienfuegos] The top Armed Forces command is analyzing the situation. There is no report on the condition of Col Castillo. All we've been told is that he has been released, and we have no other reports in this regard.

[Lopez] It has been said that to secure his release there were negotiations in which the Army, the Armed Forces, the Catholic Church and the guerrillas were involved. What can you tell us about this?

[Cienfuegos] Well, as you said, there are all kinds of speculations and there will be more rumors, but in due time the Armed Forces will report on this situation.

Venceremos Message Aired

PA131855 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] We will now present a report we have received from our sister station, Radio Venceremos. It is a report from our country's eastern region about [words indistinct] revolutionary comrades, political prisoners who were exchanged on 10 May for Colonel Francisco Adolfo Castillo, former deputy defense minister. Here is the report from our comrades at Radio Venceremos:

[Begin recording] This is Radio Venceremos with a dispatch for our siter station, Radio Farabundo Marti, on the following information:

The FMLN has obtained another great victory by securing the release of eight [number as heard] comrades whom the dictatorship had kidnapped [words indistinct]. We report that we achieved the release of the following eight comrades: Jorge Alfredo Mercado, Jorge Alberto Artigas, Felicia Martinez, Aremin Mejia Espinoza, Armando Meneses, Jose Rodolfo Ortega, Hugo Bertia, Salvador Antonio Giraldo, and Commander Sonia del Carmen Aguinada, Commander Galia.

We remind you that Commander Aguinada was captured by the National Police a month ago and was reported as missing. She was tortured, and it was not until the FMLN exerted pressure that criminal Colonel Lopez Nuila admitted that she had been captured. Aguinada left for Mexico on 10 May, together with the other comrades who were released. The eight comrades were exchanged for former Deputy Defense Minister Castillo -- captured by the FMLN in Morazan Department 2 years ago -- in a negotiation that the FMLN imposed on the dictatorship.

We want to report that Col Castillo was turned over to Msgr (Stell), a well-known figure [words indistinct] assistance in political and Catholic circles of Europe, and a very knowledgeable person on the problems [words indistinct].

Col Castillo was released in Carolina, in northern San Miguel Department, in an area controlled by the FMLN. Commander Joaquin Villalobos, who represented the FMLN, handed over the prisoner of war, who was exchanged for the group already mentioned [words indistinct].

This is the report we have, brothers at Radio Farabundo Marti, on this new victory for our people, who have secured the release of eight FMLN members, which also represents the dictatorship's recognition of the FMLN as a belligerent force. This is the report we have for you from this liberated region of eastern El Salvador. [end recording]

Thank you, companeros at Radio Venceremos. Salvadoran people: This has been a report from our sister station, Radio Vecneremos, on the release of eight companeros who were held as political prisoners. They were released in Carolina, San Miguel Department, and were exchanged for former Deputy Defense Minister Castillo.

Radio Farabundo Marti and Radio Venceremos, united in combat and united in victory.

FOUR ARMY OFFICERS ESCAPE FROM REBEL CAMP

PA121744 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1324 GMT 12 May 84

[Report issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, on 12 May]

[Text] Four Salvadoran officers escaped at 2345 on 4 May by evading the guards at a terrorist camp in El Volcancillo, in the La Laguna jurisdiction of Chalatenango Department, 89 km north of San Salvador.

Two captains, one second lieutenant, and one cadet took advantage of their captors' carelessness and escaped toward the Honduran border. They arrived in Honduras on 7 May, after walking for many hours and crossing the mountains. Honduran officials offered protection to the Salvadoran officers and helped them to return to El Salvador. The escaped officers were identified as Captain Pedro Wilfredo Hidalgo, Captain Tomas Antonio Calvo, Second Lieutenant Jose Humberto Guzman Lara, and Cadet Alexander Buendia Hernandez. Capt Calvo and 2d Lt Guzman Lara were reported missing on 25 September 1983; Capt Hidalgo and Cadet Buendia were kidnapped on 29 December 1983.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY-REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

San Miguel Clashes

PA121531 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1324 GMT 12 May 84

[Report issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, on 12 May]

[Text] Four FMLN terrorists were killed yesterday in clashes in the village of Llano El Angel, in the canton of the same name, Ciudad Barrios jurisdiction, San Miguel Department, 156 km east of San Salvador. 3d Infantry Brigade troops detected the FMLN's activities and inflicted 4 dead and an undetermined number of wounded upon them, while confiscating an M-16 rifle and ammunition.

Meanwhile, soldiers clashed with extremist groups in the village of Potosi, in the canton of Potosi, Chapeltique jurisdiction, San Miguel Department, 138 km from San Salvador, killing five and wounding many of the rebels. The Army also confiscated a FAL rifle, two AR-15's, and ammunition. The Army's casualties in these clashes were one dead and four wounded.

8 Guerrillas Killed in Guazapa

PA130352 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] It has been reported to us from the Aguilares sector that today at about 0600, at at km 28 of the northern trunk highway, in Guazapa jurisdiction, a clash occurred between Salvadoran Army members and guerrilla forces operating in the region. As the result of this clash, and according to a report received in this station from Aguilares, eight rebels died. The sources added that they have been identified as guerrillas because propaganda described as subversive was found in their possession. Three of the men wore national Army uniforms, while five wore civilian clothes. All eight showed wounds from bullets of various calibers. The bodies were taken to the Aguilares cemetary, where they will be buried at about 1130 after they are identified.

Army Operations in Usulutan

PA141930 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] A military operation in the southern part of Usulutan Department resulted in nine rebels killed as counterinsurgency units of the Salvadoran Armed Forces Sunday entered their 4th consecutive day of military operations looking for rebel camps, particularly in the vicinity of Puerto El Triunfo, Puerto de Avalos, and the Jiquilisco Bay. Reports received indicate that during these 4 days of operations, nine rebels were killed in combat. The spokesmen consulted declined to reveal whether the Armed Forces had suffered any casualties in these confrontations.

GUATEMALA

ANDRADE VIEWS INFORMAL TALKS WITH UK ON BELIZE

PA122015 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 May 84 p 4

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 May -- Guatemala and the UK have renewed their talks on Belize, but in an informal and exploratory way, according to a statement issued today by Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade. The talks began last Wednesday in New York City between Guatemalan and UK representatives.

The foreign minister said that some Belizean representatives also participated, since the meeting was strictly informal and exploratory. Foreign Minister Andrade was quite clear in saying that this certainly does not mean that Guatemala recognizes the independence the UK unilaterally granted to Belize. Andrade added that Guatemala does not recognize Belize as a state and, of course, continues to claim its rights over this territory.

Foreign Minister Andrade said that the dialogue will allow a combined assessment of the situation, adding that Guatemala is seeking a peaceful and definitive solution to the problem.

He noted that this is not the first time that such talks have been held; for many years, Guatemala has participated in various meetings with UK and Belizean representatives at every level. The goal, he added, is to make an objective analysis of the situation. He said that the peaceful means for a definitive solution should be sought.

The Guatemalan delegation is being led by former Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, who is now adviser on international affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Minister Andrade will leave for Washington, D.C. next week to attend a breakfast being offered by U.S. State Secretary Shultz to U.S. congressmen and senators. The breakfast will also be attended by Latin American foreign ministers, and topics of general interest to all of the region's countries will be discussed. Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, will attend the breakfast as well.

The foreign minister's visit to Washington, to begin on 20 May, will be an official one and is intended to disseminate the truth about Guatemala and about the democratic opening being offered by General Mejia Victores. Andrade will hold a press conference to do this. However, Andrade's main purpose is to meet with Shultz, Motley, U.S. senators and congressmen, and with the director of AID.

FORMER SECRETARY TO MEJIA KILLED IN ATTACK

PA130250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 12 May 84

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 12 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Army Major Delio Fernandez Mazariegos, former secretary to Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores, the chief of the General Staff, was killed this afternoon in an attack by unknown persons who opened fire on his automobile at km 18.5 on the highway to El Salvador.

Major Tomas Mendez Prera, deputy chief of foreign relations of the Army, in a telephone report to ACAN-EFE said that Maj Fernandez Mazariegos was returning to the capital from military base No 10 at Jutiapa, in the southeastern part of the country, accompanied by two lieutenants, when the vehicle was attacked.

Maj Mendez Prera said that no arrests have been made so far.

Maj Mendez Prera added that the two lieutenants who accompanied Maj Fernandez Mazariegos were wounded in the attack and were admitted to the military hospital in this capital.

HONDURAS

AMBASSADOR CONDEMNS NICARAGUA AT OAS SESSION

PA141822 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1451 GMT 14 May 84

[Speech by Roberto Martinez Ordonez, Honduran ambassador to the OAS, at the OAS Permanent Countil in Washington D.C. -- in progress, monitored live]

[Excerpts] . . . peace, by regular forces of the Republic of Nicaragua going against every norm of peaceful coexistence. The Honduran Government, through Letter No 332DSM, urged the Sandinist government to make the necessary explanations for this action and to stop its warlike attitude, which is endangering Central American peace and security. This letter, signed by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica and addressed to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, has been circulated at the request of the Permanent Council.

Honduras showed its restraint and peaceful intention when, at the tragic moment of the incident, it limited itself to informing only the OAS and the United Nations about it. It also circulated a note to the members of the Contadora Group, whose peace efforts have been completely supported by our country.

To allow the members of this honorable Council to make an objective and fair comparison between the aggressive and criminal actions of the Nicaraguan Government and the restrained behavior of the government of my country -- appreciating the radical contrast existing between them -- I merely have to bring to your attention that on 10 November 1980 a Sandinist Air Force helicopter, an H-500C, violated Honduran airspace. Our Armed Forces, abiding by international law and common practice in this type of situation, only forced it to land in Duyure, Choluteca Department, and, after drafting the pertinent document, the helicopter and its crew -- made up of Captain Roberto Sanchez, pilot Roberto Venerio, and newsman Carlos Duran Palavincini, who carried an Uzi submachinegun, a 9-mm Czech submachinegun, a .38-cal gun, a hand grenade, a camera, and navigation documents -- were authorized to return to Nicaragua without further problems.

Duly interpreting the grief which this tragic incident caused to Honduras, our country's democratic government, headed by His Excellency Roberto Suazo Cordova, has decreed national mourning.

When the bodies of the victims of the indescribable Sandinist aggression were sent to our country, our people's repudiation of such a shameful action became evident. Under these circumstances, the Sandinist government of Nicaragua -- instead of healing the wound that its condemnable act had produced -- sent to our foreign secretary, through its foreign minister, a protest note in which the incident was distorted.

In this letter from the Nicaraguan foreign minister, through such distortions, an effort is made to justify the criminal action of having downed, without warning, a helicopter that belonged to a neighboring country with which Nicaragua is at peace and with which it has had normal diplomatic relations. An effort is also made at hiding the fact that the downed aircraft was clearly identified with internationally recognized markings and thus the Sandinist Army, the direct perpetrator of this infamous action, was perfectly aware of the fact that it was intentionally firing on a Honduran aircraft.

This hypocritical attitude prompted our foreign secretary to send his Nicaraguan counterpart a vigorous counterprotest contained in Letter No 338DSM of 9 May, which has been circulated as an official document of this Council at the request of the Honduran delegation. This letter clearly notes the contradictions I have brought to your distinguished attention.

Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega described as heroic an action against Honduras that is obviously condemnable and decorated the man who was an instrument in a crime against mankind. In so doing, the Sandinist government has increased our profound indignation.

Mr President, the further deterioration of the Central American crisis due to these incidents and the unbecoming attitude of the Nicaraguan Government with regard to them cannot be hidden from the members of this Council. Such an attitude is in line with the behavior of countries that share the political ideology of that regime in their conduct of international relations. Such an attitude is also in line with the duplicity of positions adopted by Nicaragua within the framework of the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

Mr President, the OAS has direct responsibility in the maintenance of regional peace. For this reason, my country is presenting to this organization, for its information, the serious incidents and circumstances we mentioned.

The OAS cannot remain indifferent to the extreme seriousness of the condemnable actions of one of its members in an open violation of the rules which guide peaceful coexistence in our hemisphere.

At the same time, we want to state categorically that, even in this moment of grief and indignation, our willingness to contribute to a climate of peace for the benefit of our peoples is still firm. Our support of the Contadora Group's efforts remains unchanged in order to lead to the signing of a general treaty for peace, democracy, security, and cooperation in Central America which is fully verifiable.

Honduras, in condemning once more the brutality of the act it is reporting, reaffirms its peaceful attitude and urges the Central American countries to help safeguard regional peace and security in tormented Central America. Thank you, Mr President.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA, RAMIREZ ON COSTA RICA, HONDURAS ISSUES

PA120524 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0110 GMT 12 May 84

["Face the People" program featuring Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta, Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado, and other government officials in Camilo Chamorra neighborhood of Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Good evening, companeros: These past few days we have been visited by many labor ministers from the nonaligned countries. We held a meeting here in Managua at which, above all, the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement reiterated their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. Also during these past few days our visitors, the participants in this meeting, learned more directly about the aggression Nicaragua is experiencing and the fact that two North American helicopters manned by Honduran Army personnel and other persons who have not been identified entered our territory and that one of them was shot down, confirming the permanent aggression of the United States that Nicaragua is experiencing.

Today, the Honduran foreign secretary made statements in Honduras about this situation in a tone that is not constructive in any way, in a totally warlike tone which would lead us to assert that he is merely complying with orders, with instructions that the CIA gives its tools in Honduras. Thus, they are taking off their masks as tools of the North American policy of aggression.

They have declared our ambassador persona non grata. This is a truly senseless measure. Instead of trying to find a way to calm the waters here in Central America somewhat, which the North American regime is agitating so much, they are agitating our [word indistinct] even further.

The Honduran Government has even made an open threat through its foreign secretary. This leads us to think seriously that the United States may take some action at a given moment, using the Honduran Army, using mercenary forces as tools -- an action in response as they say, a punitive action as they say -- because Nicaragua has defended its sovereignty, because of a well-known fact, because of the seriousness of the incidents that have been repeatedly taking place.

And one would have to ask: Who instructed, who gave the orders to the pilots of the helicopter, rather of the two helicopters, which obviously includes the helicopter that was downed? Who gave them the instructions; who told them to head toward Nicaragua; and what was their mission? There was good weather at that moment, early in the morning. The weather was not poor. They cannot claim that poor weather led them into our territory. The course they were supposed to be following was completely opposite of the course they took; surely they were sent to carry out some given mission in our territory which must have been ordered by those who are occupying Honduran territory, namely, the North American government.

Clearly, we did not enter Honduran territory to shoot down that helicopter. Instead, the helicopter entered Nicaraguan territory and, exercising our legitimate right of self-defense, we shot it down. We regret the deaths of the Honduran citizens, of the Honduran military personnel in the helicopter. They are victims of the aggressive policy of the United States.

I said this situation is no happenstance, because they have been repeating the self-attacks in Costa Rica, that is, attacks mounted there by some members of the Costa Rican Government who are opposed to the principle of neutrality advocated by President Monge and with people the CIA has bribed in Costa Rica, from the Costa Rican Rural Guard, in conjunction with ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] mercenaries.

The United States wants to escalate war through an increase of its military presence in Costa Rica and by trying to present Costa Rica as a victim of the expansionism of the Nicaraguan revolution. They call us expansionists. Then U.S. troops will advance toward Costa Rica to invade Nicaragua.

But the people in Costa Rica and Honduras who commit themselves and lend themselves to this policy don't want to understand that an action of war such as the one they have been fostering will in due time have an effect throughout the region. The effect will not be limited to Nicaragua. The wave will hit the entire Central American region. It will affect the countries that commit themselves to this policy of aggression.

These countries should not entertain illusions that U.S. imperialism will (?knock down) the Nicaraguan revolution with a slap. This is the message that President Reagan wants to sell. This is the message he tried to defend in his speech, saying that it was possible to revert the revolutionary process and that this was demonstrated by the Grenada action. But we have to remind him that it is possible to defeat the Yankee interventionist troops.

[Ramirez Mercado] Most of the labor ministers of the nonaligned countries offered their solidarity and that of their governments to our revolution in view of the aggressions. This is another defeat in the political field for imperialism and its policy of aggression. Another big defeat was the sentence passed by the The Hague International Court, which admitted Nicaragua's right not to be attacked by the United States and ordered the United States to suspend all aggressive actions against Nicaragua, first of all the mining of our ports.

We have to say that we are not here to seek revenge from the Honduran Government for the fact that our ambassador, who is an excellent companero, and we have to admit that he did a good job, a very difficult job in Honduras, perhaps one of the most difficult jobs that a Nicaraguan diplomat may have had to do. [sentence as heard] Companero Zablah is a young member of the revolution and, we repeat, he did an excellent job in Honduras. We will not answer this provocative action of expelling him from the country, of declaring him persona non grata, of this additional act of provocation. We have to answer with maturity and with political and diplomatic weapons.

EXPELLED ENVOY ARRIVES, 'OPTIMISTIC' ON TIES

PA141655 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Upon his arrival last evening at Managua's Cesar Augusto Sandino Airport, Edwin Zablah, Nicaragua's ambassador to Honduras, said that his arbitrary expulsion from Honduras has prompted many expressions of solidarity from members of private enterprise, professionals, and even from ministers opposed to the measure.

After descending from a SAHSA [Honduran Air Services, Inc] flight, Zablah said he is optimistic that relations between Honduras and Nicaragua will improve very soon because the Honduran people do not want war.

The Nicaraguan diplomat expressed a favorable opinion of General Walter Lopez Reyes. He said that Lopez Reyes is a prudent and logical man with whom one can speak. He explained that the Honduran Government has not responded yet to Nicaragua's offer that Honduras send an investigation team to the site where the Honduran military helicopter was shot down last week.

SERGIO RAMIREZ INTERVIEWED ON COSTA RICAN TIES

PA131952 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] It is delusive and reckless to force Costa Ricans to believe that Nicaragua's internal situation can be changed by actions arising in Costa Rica, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told the San Jose newspaper LA NACION.

Dr Ramirez Mercado spent several years of his exile in Costa Rica during the time of the Somoza dictatorship and is well known in the neighboring southern country. In his statement, he said that he has observed constant attempts to provoke a confrontation with Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan leader said that relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica must be viewed over the long term and with a perspective that seeks permanence. He noted that the Nicaraguan Sandinist people's revolution is still young and requires more time to bear all of its fruit. He added that this time must be given to the FSLN, which is developing as a political force, and indicated that he is totally confident that as a party it will win the coming elections.

The FSLN needs time to bear fruit. It must be recalled that Costa Rica chose its own democratic system after the 1948 armed revolution, when the Costa Ricans took up rifles to change what they did not like, just as we did a number of years later, Ramirez Mercado declared.

In other statements to LA NACION, the Nicaraguan author and politician said that it is a delusion to think that a military endeavor encouraged from abroad, attacking Nicaragua on the borders, can result in the prompt entry of the counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries. While recognizing that the mercenaries act in Costa Rica against the will of the legitimate government, Dr Ramirez noted that throughout history such armies have ended up turning their rifles against the countries of which they made use. Dr Sergio Ramirez said: We must seek long-term, serious, and trustworthy understandings, far from the excited clamor of the moment.

Following the Nicaraguan leader's statement, LA NACION published some violations, in quotes, by the Sandinist Armed Forces of areas in Costa Rican territory, making no mention whatsoever of the constant activities of the mercenary CIA bands led by traitor Eden Pastora in that same territory.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES REAGAN REMARKS ON C.A.

PA142154 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Mr Reagan is threatening to extirpate 3 million Nicaraguans. His biased message to the U.S. nation on Wednesday in which he devoted most of his speech to making slanderous accusations against Nicaragua. [sentence as heard]

To add insult to injury, President Reagan returned to the same topic on Friday with more emphasis and vigor. In a meeting with conservative and religious leaders in Washington, he said that the cancer of communism in Central America must be extirpated and that he will do everything possible and necessary to prevent Nicaragua from exporting its ideology to other countries in the region.

Although, as the saying goes, more is said than done, Reagan's threats and sudden attacks cannot and must not be ignored. Instead, they must be viewd by considering the circumstances in which they are made and the power and personality of the man who made them.

Everyone knows that the U.S. leader has never been an expert on foreign affairs and that, in fact, he has trouble remembering the names of leaders of other nations. In good Spanish this means that he is completely ignorant in world affairs.

According to U.S. writers (Mark Green) and (Gay McCall) in their book "Reagan's Reign of Error" ["El Reino del Error de Reagan"], Reagan does not even have a vague idea of the history of other nations. According to these writers, the U.S. President's view of international policy is based only on the superpowers battle, or, simply put, the East-West confrontation, that of the USSR with the United States.

According to this concept Reagan has fixed in his mind, (Green) and (McCall) said, the U.S. President has nothing to learn about other nations because he views them as simple pawns in a larger battle. His philosophy, if it can be called that, reaches such an extreme that if a nation declares itself anti-Soviet, to Reagan it is a democracy. But if a nation does not show that it is anti-Soviet, then it is totalitarian.

In the light of such a political and historical aberration, a result of ignorance and irresponsibility, it is easy for Reagan to describe Sandinist Nicaragua as a communist cancer in Central America that must be extirpated at all costs. Hitler used to think in the same way when he talked about the extermination of inferior races. Therefore, we feel that these verbs have similar criminal connotations. It must be said that if the Nazi fuhrer was reponsible for the extermination of more than 50 million people, Reagan will not be that far behind because he wants to extirpate the lives of almost 3 million Nicaraguans for the sake of his so-called democracy.

POLITICAL PARTIES DISCUSS ELECTORAL CALENDAR

PA150344 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] The opposition parties comprising the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board have rejected the electoral calendar submitted by the Supreme Electoral Council. Nevertheless, today they will attend the National Assembly of Political Parties' first meeting.

The Social Christian Party, the Social Democratic Party, and the Constitutionalist Liberal Party will submit to the National Assembly of Political Parties their own proposal for an electoral calendar. The National Assembly of Political Parties is a Supreme Electoral Council consultative body made up of representatives of all the political parties represented in the State Council, except the Communist Party, the Social Democratic Party, and the Popular Action Movement.

Today's meeting should prove interesting with the discussion of the electoral calendar, the duration of the electoral campaign, and voter registration. There is a basic proposal for a 2-month electoral campaign and 3 days for voter registration, but the opposition parties and parties of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution prefer a 4-month period for campaigning and 4 days for voter registration. The Supreme Electoral Council will have the final word.

PSN Seeks Longer Campaign

PA140204 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 May 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] "We reject the proposal for a 2-month election campaign. We believe that it should be a minimum of 3 months, and that the state of emergency should be partially suspended, including the communications media censorship," Luis Sanchez Sancho, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], told LA PRENSA. Sanchez was referring to the time period proposed last Saturday by the Supreme Electoral Council for the political campaign which, it said, might run from 5 September through 31 October 1984.

"Ever since this was discussed in the Council of State, the PSN has maintained that this time period should be extended to give the participating parties time to present their programs." Sanchez added that "due to the state of emergency, there has been a kind of inaction in the political parties as far as propaganda is concerned." The Socialist leader said that his party believes that this 2-month election campaign and the extension of the state of emergency do not encourage, but rather discourage, the spirit of the opposition parties, and even those parties allied with the Sandinist Front because of their revolutionary conviction and support for their objectives.

We are concerned over the aggravation of the military situation, the U.S. presence and its involvement in the counterrevolutionary aggression, and the lack of a consistent policy from the revolutionary government in the search for political conditions to open prospects for peace in Nicaragua, he added. We believe that the elections could have many positive consequences. The important thing is that they would result in a climate of justice abroad that would discourage the opposition and reestablish peace, said Sanchez.

When asked whether his party would propose changes to the electoral law in the Council of State, Sanchez replied that in general terms his party considers the law good, but that it has its faults. We must take into consideration valuable opinions, such as those of the Independent Liberal Party, concerning these reforms, in order to evaluate them, he said.

We told the politician "but time flies," and he replied: "We will do it now. We will analyze these changes to the election law this very week."

DOCUMENT ON FSLN PENETRATION OF COSTA RICA CITED

PA132014 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 11 May 84

[Station commentary: "The First Steps in the FSLN Penetration of Costa Rica"]

[Text] One of the reports that we have, a 15-page document dated early 1981 and written by a member of the Nicaraguan diplomatic mission whose pseudonym is Martin, deals with operations that the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica was supposed to carry out -- better yet, that members of the Nicaraguan State Security Office who pose as diplomats in San Jose were supposed to carry out, together with local political parties that support them -- and contains the first steps in the penetration by the regime of the FSLN's nine pseudocommanders into the peaceful life of our sister nation of Costa Rica.

This report, which contains many explanations and lines of reasoning, the results of studies made prior to 1981, is divided into two basic parts: one dealing with socio-political assessments, and another primarily operational. These parts are subdivided, the first into an analysis consisting of four clauses that establish the foundations for the initiation of covert operations in Costa Rica within the short term. They are as follows:

1. The Costa Rican people are indifferent to the social situation affecting the most needy classes, those that are politically ignorant and are thus manipulated and exploited by oligarchs, whose capital was obtained through exploitation, often originating in the 19th century.

2. Costa Rica's modern economy is a poor imitation of the U.S. capitalist system. It has even reached the point where U.S. traditions are copied and U.S. holidays are commemorated, as a result of the gringo penetration undertaken, in specific terms, through the law on retirees.

3. The Costa Rican Government is a bourgeois set of old politicians, who are morally weak and whose ancestors were oligarchs and capitalists.

4. Education is a business and has been commercialized.

The other area of discussion by the member of the State Security Office is operational, stating in sum:

1. It is necessary to work to increase class awareness among the workers and peasants and to give them a group spirit, so as to lead them into the socialist struggle against the state bourgeoisie.

2. Unions must be infiltrated, to promote the occupation of land and to incite a demand for higher salaries, so as to worsen the inflationary crisis and to divert the nation's attention and resources to areas that prevent development.

3. Political military training for guerrilla cadres must begin immediately. These cadres are to begin armed subversion and the incitement of chaos in capitalist sectors in the near future.

4. We must use the political and logistical support of groups and parties in Costa Rica that sympathize with Nicaragua's socialism.

5. Studies, both quantitative and qualitative, must be done on members of government and administrative officials in key positions, so that they may later be used and their cooperation enlisted.

This is a summary of one of the many documents that our internal resistance recovered from the FSLN somewhere in Managua. This is a document that is being well kept in the mountains of Nicaragua.

With this, our people and the Costa Ricans can clearly see the expansionist and destructive maneuvers by which the Managua misgovernment, acting jointly with international communism, is preparing to destroy Costa Rica. They have been planning this for several years. They want to destroy Costa Rica, just as they destroyed our homeland.

Tomorrow we will continue to disclose to the world, to the democratic countries, other documents we have seized.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

COMMENTARY ON OLYMPIC GAMES CONTROVERSY

PA150312 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 May 84

["World Events" commentary, read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] The U.S. Government is weeping crocodile tears in the wake of the decision of the USSR and other socialist countries not to participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The truth is that the anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria created in the United States by the current U.S. Government makes the participation of socialist country athletes in that event impossible because the Olympic charter has been repeatedly violated by the Washington authorities.

Recently, Spain's Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, read a personal letter in Lausanne, Switzerland, at a press conference, in which President Ronald Reagan promised him that the United States would respect the Olympic charter. The letter stated that all athletes taking part in the Los Angeles Olympic Games would be warmly welcomed without any discrimination. Upon hearing the text of the letter, we recalled an old proverb: The road to hell is paved with good intentions.

The truth is that during the years President Ronald Reagan has been in the White House, he has made countless well-intentioned promises that in the end have vanished amid a crude reality.

Regarding the Los Angeles Olympic Games, it is evident that terrorists groups were getting ready to attack the Soviet athletes and those of the other socialist nations. That is an undeniable fact. Representatives of 14 anti-Soviet organizations met in April in the United States with the confessed objective of making the stay of the Soviet delegation in Los Angeles as intolerable as possible during the Olympic Games. During those meetings, it was clear that those groups would carry out their plans. Included among those plans were physical attacks, murders, and abductions.

Neither the U.S. Government nor the Games' organizing committee tried to prevent the activities of those terrorist groups. Simultaneously, a campaign involving posters, libelous publications, and anticommunist activities was occurring -- a campaign that advocated crushing Soviet and other socialist country athletes.

Anticommunist groups were building refuges for athletes of socialist countries, which, according to the terrorists, would have been used should the athletes have deserted their delegations. Those groups would have encouraged such desertions to the utmost.

As part of the anti-Soviet provocations, the U.S. press and television carried a list of members of the Soviet delegation, which was allegedly composed of soldiers and spies who would have carried out terrorist acts against U.S. political leaders, according to investigations carried out by a previously unknown organization.

It is impossible to compete in an athletic event in such a climate. It is also impossible to believe in Ronald Reagan's promises. He promised that he would respect the freedom and independence of the peoples. However, Reagan carried out the brutal invasion of Grenada. The U.S. President said that his soldiers would carry out a peaceful mission in Lebanon, and they would not remain there for more than 30 days. However, the Yankee soldiers (?surrounded) the Lebanese territory and swept that Arab land with their naval artillery for over a year and a half. The U.S. Government denied any participation in the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. However, shortly thereafter, reports released to the public showed the truth: The CIA had been ordering and carrying out those operations.

Hence, it is not possible to give any credence to Reagan's promises that he would respect the Olympic charter. In fact, his administration has been violating it for a long time.

HAVANA REPORTS ON SOVIET OLYMPIC GAMES POSITION

PA142220 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] The Soviet news media today reported on a statement by Mexico's Mario Vasquez Rana, president of the World Association of National Olympic Committees, who is on a visit to Moscow, where he met with Marat Gramov, the Olympic Committee leader of the Soviet Union. Vasquez Rana stated that the Soviet Union will continue to contribute greatly to the international sports movement although it is holding to its decision not to send a delegation to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

The Olympic Committees of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the GDR, Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia, and Czechoslovakia have declined to participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles because of the threatening activities being carried out by terrorist and antisocialist groups operating in that U.S. city.

Soviet Olympic Director Cited

PA142257 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Marat Gramov, president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, said at a press conference in Moscow that the organization's decision not to send a delegation to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles is irrevocable. Gramov said that the Soviet athletes had been preparing with interest for the Olmypic Games in Los Angeles and were confident they would have maintained their outstanding place in these competitions. Nevertheless, he reiterated, frankly hostile conditions for the Soviet delegation's participation have been established in the United States. Marat Gramov said that in a 10 April statement the Soviet Olympic Committee had asked the International Olympic Committee, IOC, to examine the situation regarding the Los Angeles Games. A meeting was held on 24 April in the Swiss City of Lausanne between the IOC Executive Committee, the Olympic Games Organizing Committee, and the Soviet Olympic Committee -- whose charges were considered logical and true.

Nevertheless, Marat Gramov said, 3 days later, on 27 April, the U.S. State Department told the Soviet Embassy in Washington that the charges presented in Lausanne were false and categorically denied that the Olympic charter had been violated. An anti-communist crusade encouraged by the U.S. Government has started in Los Angeles, with extremist groups, terrorists, and emigres preparing provocations, kidnappings, and attacks against Soviet athletes, Marat Gramov asserted. U.S. security services have infiltrated terrorists and extremists into the Olympic Games Organizing Committee, Marat Gramov said, and plans have been made to encourage Soviet athletes not to return to their homeland and to exert influence on them through special methods, including hallucinogenic drugs that affect the nervous system. When the U.S. State Department told the Soviet Embassy in Washington that the charges presented in Lausanne were false, we become aware that it would be impossible to participate in the Games because the U.S. Government would not change its opinion, Marat Gramov said.

Marat Gramov asserted at the conclusion of the press conference that his country will continue to support international sports events.

DELEGATES ELECT PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OFFICERS

FL141230 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1106 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] The 14 Provincial Assemblies of the People's Government in the country have been set up for the fourth governing period.

In Pinar del Rio, the 89 delegates confirmed Emilio Pimienta as president of the assembly, (Abelardo Barreto) as vice president, and Lydia Tura Montelongo as secretary. With Ramiro Valdes, member of the Party Politburo and minister of the interior, in attendance, the Executive Committeee of the governing body in Havana Province was constituted. Pedro Chavez Gonzalez was confirmed as president, Pedro Jose Nunez as vice president, and Clara Luz Blanco as secretary.

The 206 out of 211 delegates who were present in Havana City Province elected Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the Central Committee, as president; Silvio Plasencia as vice president; and Dario Estrellas as secretary. In Matanzas, Faustino Beato was confirmed as president of the Provincial Assembly and Rafaela Nunez as secretary. Francisco Zaragoza was elected the new vice president. Villa Clara delegates confirmed Tomas Cardenas as president, Guillermo Luque as vice president, and Rene Riera Sanchez as secretary. In Sancti Spiritus, Hipolito Rodriguez, Adalberto Lopez, and Cristina Lopez were elected to those posts.

Further on Provincial Officers

FL141320 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Reynel Regel was reelected to lead the Provincial Assembly of Cienfuegos as were Vice President Heriberto Reyes, and Secretary Daniel Diaz. In Ciego de Avila, Miguel Aguilar was elected president, Aniceto Rodriguez vice president, and Carmen Dobao secretary. In Camaguey, they confirmed Juan Antonio Bravo as president, Mercedes Duque as vice president, and Ramon Martin as secretary. In Las Tunas the delegates confirmed Roberto Ogando and Martin Silva as president and vice president, respectively, and they elected (Bigdalia) Rodriguez secretary.

Alberto Martinez, Ines Rodriguez, and Carlos Blanco were reelected president, vice president, and secretary, respectively, of the People's Government Provincial Assembly in Guantanamo. In Santiago de Cuba, Eddy Fernandez Boada, Ernesto Suarez, and Coralia Mazart were elected to the same offices. For the third time, Augusto Fajardo Pi was reelected president of the Provincial Assembly [in Holguin]. (Raudel Cordero) was elected vice president and Francisco Aguilera secretary. Pedro Garcia Lupianez Alcides Reymond Tito, and Rafael Fernandez were elected to those offices in Granma Province.

CASTRO ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR CUBAN SINGERS

FL121337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 May 84

[Excerpt] During a reception hosted by the Culture Ministry in honor of Silvio and Pablo Milanes, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, chatted with the two Cuban singers on their recent tour of Argentina and Ecuador. Fidel showed interest in their performances and the audiences' reaction. He also exchanged views with members of the press, stating he would like to see greater coverage of these tours which demonstrate the excellent entertainers produced by the revolution.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING WITH GDR CONCLUDES

AU141910 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 84 p 6

[Text] Havana (ADN) -- The 12th joint GDR-Cuban Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation meeting concluded on Wednesday [9 May] in Havana in the presence of Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, as well as other Cuban politicians. The protocol on the meeting was signed by the leaders of both delegations: Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Both sides expressed the view that in the implementation of the agreements at the highest level for expanding and deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation of May 1980 and March 1983, good results have been achieved that are of great use for the national economies of both countries.

The increasing integration of the national economies is reflected in the continuing increase of the goods exchanged between the two countries, which comprises a growing range of products for the supply of the economy and the population. It was also noted with satisfaction that in 1984 the high dynamism in foreign trade is continuing and that an increase is again expected compared to last year.

During the meeting, the level of the implementation of cooperation was verified regarding important projects, which are based both on mutual as well as multilateral agreements within the framework of CEMA. Measures for the continuation of the work in jointly setting up production capacities in accordance with plans were laid down, including, for example, the metallurgical sector; the foodstuffs industry, including the processing of citrus fruit; the brewery sector; and the ceramics industry. In doing so, the main task was to fully obtain the planned benefits for the two countries' national economies through high efficiency in completing and in operating the plants.

Consultations took place at the sites of the Camaguey brewery and the Ciego de Avila citrus fruit processing combine on the level of work at these two investment projects.

The tasks and results of the scientific-technological cooperation were of essential importance. It was agreed that to an increasing extent the numerous activities in these fields are concentrated in such a way that a tangible benefit can be created for the national economies of the two countries. Here, joint work in the fields of agriculture, metallurgy, the foodstuffs industry, and the metal processing industry are the center of attention.

The discussion of long-term aims for the further development of economic relations in the 1986-90 period and beyond were of particular interest. An exchange of views on the main areas of scientific-technological and economic cooperation for this period was held.

Here the main task also is to guarantee in the coming years a dynamic development of the economic relations to mutual advantage, and contribute to deepening the socialist economic integration in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the GDR and Cuba dated May 1980, and the decisions of the party and state leaderships of both countries. The consultations took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and constructive, comradely cooperation.

COSTA RICANS ADMIT REQUESTING ASSISTANCE

PA141914 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Costa Rica's Public Security Minister Edmundo Solano Calderon and Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal Soto have admitted that the so-called National Security Council voted to request assistance from friendly countries to bolster the police corps of that Central American nation. The two cabinet ministers told the newspaper LA NACION, which is published in San Jose, that cooperation in this field has already been received from the Israeli, South Korean, and Taiwanese Governments. Previously, and also in statements published by LA NACION, Claudio Volio, Costa Rican ambassador to Washington, and (Luis Guardia), alternate representative to the Inter-American Defense Board, had disclosed that a request for $7.6 million in military assistance was submitted to Washington last week.

The disclosure coincides with the announcement that a North American frigate with 175 troops aboard will soon be arriving in the Costa Rican port of Puntarenas. LA NACION recalled the White House pressures on Costa Rica to change its proclaimed neutrality and join in aggressive plans against Nicaragua.

U.S. BLAMED FOR ANTI-SANDINISM IN COSTA RICA

PA141922 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Costa Rica's role in the U.S. plans to militarily attack Nicaragua has been becoming increasingly clear. Leaning on the most reactionary sectors in the Costa Rican Government, and faced with the resistance of a majority of the Costa Rican people, the United States has been bent for a long time on ignoring Costa Rica's avowed neutrality toward the conflicts in Central America.

A few days ago the daily newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST published a confidential report of the U.S. State Department outlining the guidelines for developing the anti-Nicaraguan campaign that is taking place in Costa Rica and the most effective way to help the counterrevolutionary bands of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE].

The U.S. State Department document referred to Costa Rica's militarization, an element of vital importance in Washington's scheme to continue and increase the warmongering activities against Nicaragua. In San Jose, the Foreign Ministry recently disclosed that it has asked the United States for emergency military aid in excess of $7.5 million, which is in addition to another request already being processed. The report states that this military aid will give the United States the chance to tip the political scale in its favor on Nicaragua's southern flank; that is, to force the Costa Rican Government to adopt an attitude of open hostility toward the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. The State Department report indicated that the U.S. military aid to Costa Rica may elicit a significant change in the Costa Rican Government's neutral position.

This misinformation policy aimed at distorting the truth and confusing public opinion in Costa Rica and our America is clearly explained in the document of the North American State Department, which stresses that, for public relations purposes, it is important to present the situation as a confrontation between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and not as a struggle between the Sandinists and ARDE. The document of the North American State Department syas that is is necessary to portray Nicaragua as an aggressor so there will be no doubts in this regard.

After such revelations, it is now more clear than ever that the United States is the main instigator of the anti-Nicaragua campaign in Costa Rica, which is part of the cordon the North American Government is laying around the Sandinist revolution to attack it and destroy its beautiful process of social transformation.

REBELS DECRY HONDURAN INCURSION IN SALVADOR

PA142204 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported that the CIA invested thousands of dollars to support the presidential candidates of the Christian Democratic Party, Jose Napoleon Duarte, and the National Conciliation Party, Francisco Jose Guerrero, during the electoral farce held in El Salvador. The newspaper noted that the support included news media campaigns with the participation of European and Latin American journalists.

Meanwhile, Radio Farabundo Marti, a Salvadoran rebel station, has denounced the incursion of Honduran troops into Salvadoran territory. The radio station said this provocation is part of the "Grenadier I" military maneuvers being held along the border between the two countries.

Other reports note that FMLN units have attacked military posts in Usulutan Department and clashed with the Army in towns near Guazapa Hill.

FMLN FORECASTS U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

FL141330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] An FMLN spokesman has said in Mexico City that the military aid for Central America voted by the U.S. House of Representatives will not slow down the advance of the Salvadoran insurgents. He rejected the idea that the military aid voted for the Salvadoran Government can tip the balance in the Salvadoran conflict, because FMLN forces now have greater mobility and have increased their offensive capability.

The FMLN spokesman added that what President Ronald Reagan really wants is to gain some time so that, after his reelection, he can stage a massive intervention in the Central American region. The U.S. Administration knows that it has only two options in El Salvador: political negotiation or direct massive military intervention. We believe that within a relatively short time after the U.S. elections are held, it will decide on the second option, the FMLN spokesman said.

NICARAGUAN PRESS CITED ON ENVOY'S EXPULSION

PA140448 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 May 84

[Report by special correspondent Pedro Otero in Managua]

[Text] The main Nicaraguan newspapers today give full coverage to the Honduran regime's arbitrary decision to expel Edwin Zablah, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa. The newspapers agreed in denouncing this new aggression by the United States and its Honduran allies against the Sandinist revolution.

BARRICADA, the official newspaper of the FSLN, pointed out that nothing guarantees this will not be the first phase in a series of actions that will allow Honduran politicians and military officers to carry out the U.S. orders to provoke a war against Nicaragua. Such an action, the newspaper added, would be used as a pretext by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to unleash an armed intervention in Central America, and its first objective would be to try to crush the Sandinist revolution.

EL NUEVO DIARIO asserted that Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica is trying to explain the unexplainable after declaring Ambassador Zablah persona non grata. The newspaper added: How can he link this arbitrary decision with the Nicaraguan people's legitimate right to defend their national sovereignty and airspace -- proved on 8 May when a Honduran reconnaissance helicopter was shot down over the Nicaraguan area of Potosi.

Nicaraguan radio and television stations have also reported the new U.S.-Honduran provocation, asserting that such an action will worsen even more the already deteriorated Honduran-Nicaraguan relationship. During the popular television program "Face the People," Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said that the Honduran Government is being continuously unmasked as an instrument of the U.S. Government's aggressive policy for Central America. Ortega termed senseless the Honduran Government's decision to declare Nicaraguan Ambassador Edwin Zablah persona non grata. He added that Honduras, instead of seeking to calm the waters of the regional crisis, prefers to stir them up. Finally, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordiantor of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, asserted that the revolution will continue toward the people's goals and, if it is attacked, it will defend itself and defeat those who try to destroy it.

Envoy on Expulsion

PA142308 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Edwin Zablah, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, has returned to Managua after being declared persona non grata by the Honduran Government, an action that has been described as a new provocation. Zablah said that his expulsion resulted in a great number of expressions of solidarity from the private business sector. He said that even ministers of the Honduran Government showed their disapproval of the measure. Zablah said that the measure taken by the government of Roberto Suazo Cordova responds to sectors wishing to create an anti-Nicaraguan feeling and to push Honduras toward a war with its neighboring country.

ZAMBIAN EFFORTS AT SWAPO, S. AFRICA MEETING

PA141946 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Zambian President Kennethe Kaunda worked hard this Sunday trying to secure a commitment between SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, and South Africa that would at least permit a new meeting between the two parties to discuss Namibia's independence. SWAPO and South African representatives initiated the talks being hosted in Lusaka by President Kaunda. Sources in the SWAPO delegation have said they are pessimistic about their appeal for a cease-fire in Namibia and the holding of UN-supervised elections in that territory. Kennethe Kaunda and the head of the South African delegation, Willy van Niekerk held a lengthy meeting to prepare a joint final declaration listing the proposals made by the two sides.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TUNISIA -- The Cuban Council of State has designated Comrade Anais Callado Albejales ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Tunisia. At the time of his appointment, Callado Albejales was the Cuban Embassy's political adviser in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 May 84 FL]

CARICOM HEAD PROPOSES COUNTERTRADING, BARTER

FL142151 Bridgetown CANA in English 2055 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 14 (CANA) -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretary General Roderick Rainford has proposed counter-trading and barter among member countries to fill the void and ease payment difficulties in intra-regional trade caused by last year's suspension of the scheme through which the region financed its trade. The 100 million U.S. dollar Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF), through which Caricom states twice annually settled outstanding balances, went bust largely because foreign-exchange starved Guyana could not meet its 60 million U.S. dollar debt to the facility.

Since the suspension in March last year, regional trade, also under pressure from monetary and fiscal policies in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, has been in a spin despite various initiatives to smooth over the problems. The 13 Caricom governments say they are committed to reviving the CMCF, and Rainford, at a weekend conference here of Caribbean chartered accountants, said that this was the first priority in removing some of the payment bottlenecks in regional trade. In the interim, he said, the region could devise methods, including counter-trading and barter, to restore and increase regional trade.

"The possibilities range from bilateral barter transactions arranged directly between trading entities, located in different countries at the simplest level, through counter-trading arrangements that are multilateral within the countries, but bilateral between countries, to counter-trading systems that could operate multilaterally not only within, but also between countries," Rainford said. Rainford's preference, however, was for multilateral systems. He said that if a workable system for counter-trading was established, consensus would be necessary both among governments and trading interests in the region. It would be also necessary, Rainford said, to pool talents in shaping ideas that would fit Caricom's special circumstances. Jamaica and Guyana as well as Guyana and Dominica, at the regional level, have been involved in limited barter arrangements. But internationally, Jamaica has been developing significant arrangements in barter and counter-trade. With the United States, it has exchanged bauxite for agricultural products and from American auto-makers, vehicles for alumina. There is also a deal for Kingston to acquire material for low-cost housing from Yugoslavia in exchange for alumina.

Rainford, in outlining the possibilities for the arrangements in Caricom and the resuscitation of regional trade, also felt there would be difficulties. He said: "The challenge before us to put the house of intra-regional trade in order calls for sensitivity on the part of all to the incidence of the costs and benefits in relation to one's participation in the Caricom trade arrangement."

"We face an ever present challenge of insuring that the costs and benefits are equitably distributed in the light of the particular circumstances of each Caricom state, of building confidence on everyone's part in the fairness of the overall arrangements and of ensuring that the requisite machinery and mechanisms are in place and are adequate for this purpose," Rainford said.

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES TRADE DEFICIT DROP

FL102134 Bridgetown CANA in English 1915 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 10 (CANA) -- An 11.6 per cent increase in domestic exports in the last quarter of 1983 helped to reduce Dominica's balance-of-trade deficit to 47.5 million dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) according to official figures released here today. In its annual trade review, the government statistical department said the deficit had dropped from 62.1 million dollars in 1982 and 82.3 million dollars in 1981.

Bananas, household and toilet soaps as well as galvanised sheets contributed 76.8 per cent of the value of the total domestic exports in the last three months of 1983, which was estimated at 17.6 million dollars compared with 15.8 million dollars the previous year. Last year's total export earnings were 72.2 million dollars compared with 61.5 million dollars in 1982.

The report said that the main market for galvanised sheets shifted from Jamaica (80 per cent in 1982) to Trinidad and Tobago, to which 86.3 per cent of the sheets produced exported between October and December last year. Dominica also recorded a reduced surplus on visible trade of 1.47 million dollars with the rest of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) -- excluding the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) -- at the end of the 1983 fourth quarter compared with a 3.29 million dollar surplus for the same period in 1982.

GRENADA

SCOON GRANTS 3-WEEK EXTENSION FOR ENUMERATION

FL141526 Bridgetown CANA in English 1857 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 12 (CANA) -- Grenada's governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon, has granted a three-week extension to facilitate enumeration of voters for general elections planned by year-end, official sources said today. The registration exercise will now end on June 4 instead of today as was originally planned, the sources told CANA. The process started on April 2.

Earlier this week, Supervisor of Elections Ry Chasteau said 30,000 Grenadians had already been enumerated, but there were still many communities to be visited by enumerators. Chasteau also said that Carriacou and Petit Martinique was the only constituency out of the 15 here where registration had been completed. The elections will be Grenada's first since 1976.

NDP REJECTS BLAIZE'S ELECTION INITIATIVE

FL141632 Bridgetown CANA in English 1708 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, May 13 (CANA) -- Former Grenada Chief Minister Herbert Blaize said today that he was going ahead with plans to lead a group of political parties in the next general elections despite the refusal of the National Democratic Party (NDP) to cooperate. The NDP was one of the three parties which discussed the initiative.

Blaize told CANA that the "team for national togetherness," which was proposed about a month ago, would now be selected from candidates to be drawn from his Grenada National Party (GNP), the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM) of Dr Francis Alexis, and other persons.

The veteran politician noted that all three so-called "moderate parties" had earlier agreed in principle to his idea of leading the team into the elections -- expected to be held later this year -- but the NDP within the last week had indicated it could not accept the proposal as outlined.

The NDP, according to Blaize, offered certain proposals for amendments at a meeting he had with representatives on Thursday which could not be accepted because he felt these clearly "imported the syndrome of that unhappy alliance to which we do not wish to go back." This is reference to the unsuccessful alliance formed by opposition parties to contest the 1976 elections against the then ruling Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of Prime Minister Eric Gairy. The GULP won nine of the 15 parliamentary seats.

Blaize declined to go into details about the amendments, but admitted that because of this "we counldn't reach agreement and so we have to go ahead without them."

"I'm not going into details. I only want to say that a long time now. [sentence as received] We ain't going back into that,"he said.

Last Friday the NDP in a statement said it could not go along with a suggestion by Blaize that he be the unquestionable leader and that the composition of the team be decided by him alone upon consultation with the other political leaders. This is unacceptable and undemocratic, said the NDP, which is led by economist George Brizan.

The former Grenadian chief minister stated that he did not wish to discuss the NDP charges, but said the question of leadership of the team could not be in question because if he proposed to lead the group and there was agreement then the matter simply did not arise. "Whatever the NDP wish to say, I have no quarrel with them. I'm not going to make an issue with them. They say what they want because they're not in my team anymore. They could go ahead and prepare their own team if they want," he added.

On whether those still involved in the team would attempt to bring back the NDP to the negotiating table, Blaize said "if they wish to reconsider and apply we would consider their application."

JAMAICA

MANLEY CALLS FOR INQUIRY INTO KINGSTON VIOLENCE

FL141626 Bridgetown CANA in English 2127 GMT 12 May 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 12 (CANA) -- Leader of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) Michael Manley today called for a public enquiry into this week's violence in the western section of the Jamaica capital, Kingston, that left at least seven people dead and several others injured. Manley was highly critical of how Prime Minister Edward Seaga responded to the violence and asked why the authorities did not send out specially-trained security forces to quell the shooting between gangs from neighbouring communities. The ex-prime minister said Seaga's approach was to lightly dismiss what was tantamount to terrorism.

"The PNP...demands that the enquiry reveal why no effective security force action was taken against Tivoli Gardens (a part of Seaga's constituency) and whether this was the direct result of political interference from the highest level," Manley said.

In addition to the deaths, the violence Tuesday and Wednesday saw homes burnt and hundreds of people fled an area called Rema, which bore the brunt of the attacks. Manley said information to his party indicated that the death toll could be double the official figure.

The fighting was mainly between elements from Rema, a stronghold of the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), and nearby Tivoli Gardens, a community with a strong personal loyalty to Prime Minister Seaga. The reports here were that gunmen from Tivoli had gone into nearby Rema to pull into line that community where persons, disenchanted with the JLP, were attempting to forge an alliance with the PNP stronghold of Concrete Jungle (Arnett Gardens).

But Seaga, speaking Thursday night in Rema, dismissed any political connection and said that the violence erupted because a young woman from that community had been maltreated by her boyfriend from the West Kingston district of Rose Town, leading to clashes between the two communities.

Manley, dismissed that the violence was over a quarrel between a man and a woman, told journalists the PNP considered it an insult to the country for the prime minister "to dismiss terrorism, murder, and mayhem, using high-powered weapons, as something which could now be forgotten now that those involved are drinking now in peace."

SEAGA PROPOSES BUDGET FOR 1984-85 FISCAL YEAR

FL112040 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 11 May 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 11 (CANA) -- Jamaica's prime minister and minister of finance, Edward Seaga, has tabled in Parliament an expediture budget for the 1984/85 fiscal year amounting to just under J3.9 billion dollars. Projected spending is about 29 per cent more than the actual expenditure of just over 2.75 billion dollars last year, but only 17 per cent more than the 3.22 billion dollar budget that was initially approved. The government had to cut back spending sharply during the last fiscal year because of the onset of economic difficulties and demands by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that Jamaica implement an austerity programme after failing to meet the Fund's performance criteria for loan funds.

Economists here say that the estimates, even in the face of hefty percentage increases over last year's projected and actual spending, in real terms would not mean an increase in government activities. They point to the fact that the Jamaican dollar since last November had been devalued by over 50 per cent, meaning that the administration will have to pay significantly more for local services, as well as find more Jamaican dollars to purchase foreign exchange to service external debts.

Under the projections, recurrent spending for 1984/85 will reach a little under 2.9 billion dollars, with capital expenditure put at just over a billion dollars, and about 400,000 dollars less than last year's original budget. Capital spending was later sharply cut in the austerity package, meaning a dramatic slow down of public sector projects.

Prime Minister Seaga is expected to begin the budget debate on May 22 after the estimates have gone through the house finance committee, and at that time he will outline details of how the expenditure will be financed.

However, the tone and substance of the budget is already shaped by an IMF insistence that the government, if it wants a 180 million (U.S.) dollar stand-by facility, reduce the budgetary deficit, at nearly 16 per cent of gross domestic product during 1983/84, to single digits within one year. In a pre-budget package last month, Seaga introduced additional taxes to raise an extra J138 million dollars, and though not quite as heavy, more are expected to come when Seaga presents the budget.

One indicator of the tone of the circumstances here, the estimates presented to Parliament show that the allocation for the so-called basic needs basket -- in essence government subsidies for basic foods -- has been halved from the nearly J100 million dollars last year. However, the government is apparently planning to take up the slack elsewhere, for in yesterday's throne speech at the state opening of Parliament for the new financial year, Governor General Sir Florizel Glasspole announced "a massive food aid programme" to assist those who are nutritionally at risk.

Prime Minister Seaga will later outline the details of the programme. The government is also planning to raise the national minimum wage, now at J30 dollars weekly, and also provide tax relief for low income earners.

PNP MEMBERS NAMED TO ELECTORAL COMMITTEE

WA101137 Rome IPS in English 4 May 84

[Text] Kingston, May 4 (IPS) -- Jamaica's governor general, Florizel Glasspole, has named four representatives of the island's two major political parties to sit on an electoral advisory committee, ending speculation about how the body would be constituted.

The governor general, representative of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II under Jamaica's Westminster-style parliamentary system, today named two government ministers and two senior officials of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) to sit on the committee. Errol Anderson, minister of social security and the public service, and Karl Samuda, junior minister for industry and commerce, will represent the ruling Jamaica Labor Party (JLP). Portia Simpson, a vice president of the PNP, and party General Secretary Paul Robertson will represent the opposition group. Appointment of the committeee members represents a significant political compromise on the government's part, according to observers here.

Committee members are normally appointed by the prime minister and the opposition leader. But a PNP boycott of last December's snap general elections has resulted in the JLP occupying all 60 seats in the Jamaican Parliament, and there is no official opposition leader.

An amendment was made last month to the Representation of the People (interim electoral reform) Act empowering the prime minister to recommend all four appointees.

The PNP, headed by former Prime Minister Michael Manley, refused to contest the elections called two years ahead of schedule on grounds that the government had breached a solemn pledge not to hold polls until electoral reforms were in place. The reforms include an updated voters' list, photo-identification, and thumb-printing.

Manley, who says his party will campaign for a "proper" general election, has warned that there would be political confrontation if PNP members were not named to the Electoral Committee. The Electoral Advisory Committee appointments became effective May 1.

PNP LEADERS COMMENT FAVORABLY ON U.S. VISIT

WA101136 Rome IPS in English 7 May 84

[Text] Kingston, May 7 (IPS) -- A future Jamaican Government formed by the opposition People's National Party (PNP) would have "no difficulty" in developing "useful and dynamic relations" with the United States, says a PNP delegation just back from four days of talks with U.S. officials in Washington. The three-man team included former Jamaican Ambassador to the United States Alfred Rattray, former Minister of Public Utilities and Transport Carlyle Dunkley, and Peter Phillips, an international relations specialist. At a news conference here today, they described the April 23-26 talks as "most helpful and encouraging.

Rattray said the "discussions and reactions were extremely positive on both sides." He said the PNP team was satisfied that the visit would serve to strengthen the mutual respect, understanding, and levels of cooperation between the United States and the next PNP administration.

Relations between Washington and Kingston soured during the previous PNP government led by Michael Manley, which governed the country from 1972-1980. Washington had strong reservations about Jamaica's close relations with socialist Cuba 90 miles away, and about the PNP's democratic socialist philosophy.

"Those to whom we spoke had no difficulty in identifying and discarding the damaging myths and misconceptions calculated to devalue U.S.-Jamaica relations," Rattray said.

"In particular, the director of Latin American affairs of the (U.S.) Chamber of Commerce expressed the view that there should be continuity in U.S. policy if there was a change of government by democratic means and looked towards a dynamic and fruitful relationship between any new PNP government and the U.S. private sector."

Rattray said the main focus of the talks was the Reagan administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), which offers trade, aid, and investment opportunities to help revive the economies of 27 Central American and Caribbean countries. Although it now welcomes the CBI -- in particular the 12-year free trade provision -- the PNP initially criticized the package for excluding socialist countries in the region.

Asked whether the PNP had modified its views on the CBI, Rattray said the initiative was now a reality, and the party intended to make maximum use of all "meaningful" economic opportunities. He said the delegation was impressed with the machinery put in place by the U.S. Government to assist the administration of the CBI and help the process along. "We are convinced that much can be achieved from the duty-free import arrangement should the proper developmental policies be put in place in Jamaica to replace existing policies which seriously damage our productive capacity," said Rattray.

The team also found that U.S. private sector interests have "a very mature perception" of the problems faced by countries such as Jamaica, and that they understand the PNP's concept of a mixed economy, Rattray explained.

The PNP team expressed their demand for fresh general elections in Jamaica as soon as electoral reforms are in place. The ruling Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) occupies all 60 seats in the Jamaican Parliament, as a result of a PNP boycott of snap general elections called last December two years ahead of schedule. The PNP, the main opposition party on the Caribbean island, said it would not contest the polls until electoral measures, including an updated voters' list, photo-identification, and thumb-printing, were implemented.

BOUTERSE SEEKS TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS ON AID

FL142320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2218 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, May 14 (CANA) -- Military strongman Desi Bouterse says his country is exploring avenues for resuming talks with Holland, which halted economic aid to its former South American colony after the murder of 15 opposition leaders during an alleged coup attempt in December 1982.

The SURINAME NEWS AGENCY said today Bouterse made the comment during a weekend launching of his February 25 Mass Movement, Standvaste, a first step by the 38-year-old colonel to organise a political party.

Bouterse said Suriname's enemies had hoped that following the punitive action by The Hague, that his country's economy would collapse.

Bouterse, who seized power in 1980, said Paramaribo is "at any time prepared to enter into dialogue with the Netherlands on the basis of equality, and officials of this country have already been exploring possibilities in that direction."

"If the development aid is resumed, it will be used for the benefit of the society and, more specifically, for building a production infrastructure," the Standvaste chairman said, adding that Suriname's principles are not for sale and that the interests of this land and its people are placed in the forefront when such issues are discussed.

In this context he cited ongoing negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for balance-of-payments support.

"Our budget deficit has to be reduced but it is a struggle not to let the IMF decide for us how this should happen," Bouterse said.

Bouterse referred to the tragic events in Grenada last October where division in the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) "offered imperialism a golden chance to destroy the revolution."

Bouterse warned the enemies of the revolutionary process here that their attempts to thwart it will be blocked by a unified Standvaste movement.

The U.S. invaded Grenada last October after a bloody military takeover by a more radical faction in the NJM.

STANDVASTE MOVEMENT HOLDS FIRST MAJOR MEETING

FL141538 Bridgetown CANA in English 1945 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, May 12 (CANA) -- Efforts by Suriname's ruling military to forge greater national unity moved a step further today when the new masses-oriented "Standvaste" movement held its first major meeting since it was launched late last year.

Army commander Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse is seeking to unite the country's many ethnic groups in an effort to assure the success of the revolution he helped launch in a 1980 coup.

The official SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA) said thousands of nationals from all levels -- farmers, students, intellectuals, soldiers, businessmen -- took part in today's session.

The mass movement, which has already absorbed Suriname's main political parties, is itself likely to evolve into a political party to lead the revolutionary process if the military leadership feels it has achieved the sort of unity they're aiming at.

"We can only speak of a new style political party when we arrive at the type of unity and collaboration necessary for a revolutionary party, but this is not yet the case," said Bouterse at the launching of the movement last November.

"The movement is a political organisation within which Surinamers can meet and discuss issues and work towards the solving of many problems which we, as a people, face," he added.

With the Army's accession to power in this former Dutch colony in 1980, Western-style parliamentary democracy came to an end and the new rulers started work on developing a system that would allow "more people's participation."

Actually, the coup that ousted the elected Henck Arron government emerged from a dispute soldiers had with the administration over formation of a trade union.

Political instability has characterised the past four years of military rule, with Bouterse successfully putting down at least five attempts to oust him. The Army's December 1982 slaying of 15 prominent Surinamese it accused of hatching a coup plot caused the country to lose out on million of dollars in Dutch development aid, which has hit the economy hard.

Bouterse says membership of the new organisation is open to all Surinamers as long as they can abide by its aims and objectives which, in a nutshell, are to create a new Surinamese citizen.

"The unity movement is a classical model of democracy, real people's democracy" said the official news agency in a commentary on the movement yesterday.

"This is demonstrated in its structures where the entire population from the grass-roots to the top is engaged in the decision-making processes and all are involved in finding solutions to the many problems which face the nation from the district level to the central government level."

Through the movement, the Army leadership hopes to forge greater understanding between soldiers and the civilian population in the hope of eventually establishing a people's Army.